The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,701 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th June.
L PERIM	3000	600	A Symons	15th "
M CHATHAY	3035	500	J. D. Hewett	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4268	1000	E. D. Shallard ..	29th "
ARABIA	3081	616	W. J. Stanton ..	6th July.
L VALETTA	4021	1000	C. D. Bate	13th "
M MIAM	2244	400	R. F. Rebeck	20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins ...	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Brindisi; and those marked M via Marseilles. All other passenger steamers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3142	350	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR ...	3200	600	H. Morris	25th "
MIRZAPORE ..	3987	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell.....	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800	....1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO..	5,000	800	....20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	....10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE.....	4,000	600	....1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	....20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BOHEMIA	3,501	17th June.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL.
SAILING 5TH JUNE.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons. Surgeon and Stewardess.

Has cabins on deck, ample bathrooms, punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers.
The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 86.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case .....Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case .....Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor; situated in a quiet locality; large airy Rooms.
Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.
First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.
A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Eighteen per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 90 per share) declared at the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1886 to shareholders, on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
M. TUCKER,
Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 27th May 1886.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Perneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

THE KAISER-I-HIND GOLD MINING COMPANY, *LIMITED.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June 1886, at 3-30 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company situate at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to pass the following special Resolution:—

That the regulations of the Company shall be and the same are hereby altered by adding thereto the following Regulation:—

11*a*. The Company may, in accordance with the provisions of "The Indian Companies' Act 1882" from time to time reduce its capital, whether paid up or uncalled or unpaid up, and whether by reduction of the number of its shares or of their nominal value respectively, or otherwise, and may cancel any unallotted shares or lost capital or any capital unrepresented by available assets, and may pay off any capital which may be deemed in excess of the wants of the Company, and the Company shall have power to consolidate or sub-divide its shares or any of them.

The following special business will also be brought before and disposed of at the above Meeting:—

"To decide how to dispose of the return commission placed at the Company's disposal by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes."

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited.
Bombay, 19th May 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1465 tons, on MONDAY, 7th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.
Per tin.....Rs. 1-6.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BUTTER.
Danish Butter, Superior quality, Per tin of 1lb. Rs. 1-5.
French Butter.....Per tin of ½lb. Rs. 0-10.
Do .....,, of 1lb. Rs. 1-3.
TREACHER AND Co., Limited
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW ZEALAND MEATS.

Epping Sausage.....	Per tin of 1 lb.	Rs. 1-0.
Corned Beef.....	,, of 2 lb.	Rs. 1-1.
Minced Meat.....	,, of 1 lb.	Rs. 0-14.
Roast Beef.....	,, of 2 lb.	Rs. 1-1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN PRESERVED FRUITS.

Egg Plums.....	Per tin	Rs. 1-2.
Muscatal Grapes	,,	Rs. 1-2.
Apples	,,	Rs. 0-9.
Greengages.....	,,	Rs. 1-2.
Raspberries.....	,,	Rs. 1-2.
Straw berries	,,	Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.

PARIS, 9 rue de Choteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to TEST VARIOUS ARTICLES of produce for TONNAGE on WEDNESDAY, 16th proximo, at the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder. Any person desirous of having special articles added to the tonnage scale will please communicate with the undersigned.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th May, 1886.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.

Gardening superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.

48, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

MR. ESOOF ALLI ESMAILJEE, No. 297, Jumjhan Keeka-street, Bombay, has in Stock for sale the largest quantity of the following:—

Earthenware glazed pipe from 4 inches to 12 inches in diameter.
Cast-iron rain water pipe from 2 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
Fittings of every description for the above, Gully Traps, Syphons, Junctions, &c., of earthenware of the best description and from one of the best London Manufacturers, after the latest inventions as required by Municipalites of large cities.
Rates extremely moderate. Apply at the above address.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in TCOSE

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 25' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Chablis	10	0
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Beaune	10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ... ...Macon	12	8
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ... Pommard...	11	8
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
31	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ... Chambertin ...	17	0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
18	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ... ... Barsac ...	10	0
		A good light refreshing Wine.			
22	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ... from the Bordeaux Dist.	12	8
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ...	16	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHILLIPS — POONA.
VISITORS TO POONA
CAN PROCURE
EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUISITE
AND THE
CHOICEST WINES, PROVISIONS AND STORES
AT
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S,
POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

POONA — PHILLIPS.
AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.
SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks ... ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 3RD JUNE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
IN THEIR GRAND BURLESQUE, ENTITLED
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP!
The Wonderful Ring, The Magical Lamp,
And the Pretty Young Maiden who loved a great Scamp;
The funny Old Dame and the latest Edition
Of the Musical, Model, and Mystic Magician.

CHARACTERS IN THE BURLESQUE.

ALADDIN ..... Miss Amy Childs.
EMPEROR HANG YU ..... Master R. Stephenson.
HO-FI (Prince of Pekin)..... Miss Fanny Stanley.
ABANAZAR ..... Miss Dolly Childs.
THE WIDOW TWONKAY.. Mr. Harry Stanley.
BADROULBADOUR ..... Miss Dolly Inman.
SO-LEA ..... Miss L. Schlemika.
SHI-NING ..... Miss L. Inman.
HI-SEE-YU ..... Little Walters.
LY-CHEE ..... Miss Queeny Hodge.
HI SON ..... Miss F. Peters.
NU-MOONE ..... Miss N. De Lorme.
SOU-CHONG ..... Miss L. Booth.
WEE-WEE-WEE ..... Little Orle.
HI-FLING-HI ..... Little Mole.
HI-JUMP-HI ..... Little Knewstud.
SUM-AH-SALT-EE ..... Little Walter.
Courtiers, Ladies, Mandarins, Jewelled Fays, Chinese Dancers, Shop-keepers, Hawkers, Talkers, Antipodeans, Citizens, Ballerines, Imperial Guards, and Blackguards, by an army of Auxiliaries.

CHANGING TO THE SUNNY
REALMS OF HAPPINESS.
GOOD NIGHT.

The entire NEW SCENERY throughout, executed by Mr Wm. FARMER, Machinery by J. Lascelles.
New and Magnificent Costumes specially imported from SUE HING LONG.
The Music by Herr Braun.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
Wm. FARMER, Business Manager.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company was, for WANT of QUORUM, ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m.

By Order,
J. O. S. ELMORE,
2nd June 1886. For the Agents.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!
BY
JOHN JONES OF 338, STRAND; LONDON.
GOLD HUNTING, Keyless, Best Quality.
GOLD HUNTING, with Key, Best Quality.
GOLD RAILWAY shape. Keyless, Best Quality.
SILVER HUNTING, with Key, Best Quality.

CHUBBS' BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTD: 1847.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS
ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Patterns free.
WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barrack Quarters.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defence Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Bt.-Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petitioner for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Damodar Heerjee late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
DEVKA VAHOO, widow of the said deceased,
the sole Executrix named in the said Will..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty six and in the 49th year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. A. WATKINS,
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
The 28th day of May 1886.
MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI, Petitioner Attorne

RAIN GAUGES
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR INDIA—COMPLETE with Copper Funnel, Cylinder, Receiver and Graduated Glass Measure Rs. 10-0.
COOPER MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.
IN BRUSHING the head with this Brush, a gentle stream of Electricity flows through it, and thereby causing a healthy action to the Bulbs containing the roots of the Hair. Also CURES HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS of the Head within 5 minutes!!
Price from Rs. 5 to 8.
COOPER MADON & Co, Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

CLARETS.

	Doz.	Pts.	Doz.	Qts.
South Coast Table Wine	9	0	14	0
Claret *	10	8	16	8
Claret **	11	4	18	8
Claret ***	12	0	19	8
Claret ****	13	8	22	8
Claret Medoc	9	0	14	0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

TO BE LET, an AIRY ROOM in the Fort, rent Rs. 25. Apply E. W., *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh stock of folding chairs, patent rocking horses, tricycle horses, horse and carts, &c. &c. Prices cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AIR GUNS, for either Bird or Target shooting, very simple, strong and effective. Price Rs. 37-8-0. BARTON & Co., Ld., Churchgate Street.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.—A small quantity of Knight Bevan and Sturges' Cement in casks of 3½ cwt. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

BOARD & LODGING to be had in the vicinity of the Fort, where only a limited number of boarders are kept. Apply L. S., care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

FOR SALE.—The property of W. H. Horsley, Esq., C.S., a Schiedmayer Ebonised Square Piano, new, in July 1884, in good order, price Rs. 600. Can be seen at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.—The SCOTCH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be re-opened on Monday, the 7th of June.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

GASOLINE OIL, in 5 gallon drums, FOR SALE. Apply to M. MONDOLFO & Co., No. 5, Apollo Street.

WANTED a CLERK who has a good knowledge of accounts and writes a good hand. Address R. C., *Bombay Gazette*.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

LUSINGER BEER, far superior to any of the so-called Pilsener beer sold out here. Rs. 14 per case of 3 doz. Bottles.—W. H. NEBEL and Co.

IF you want a really Good Smoke order PURE LUNKAH CIGARS, from ROBERTS and Co., Cocoanada, Bombay Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Rampart-row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

DAHLIAS—Double and single, striking colors, all named, 11 annas each, or Rs. 10 for 16 Bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for two, Rs. 18 and Rs. 15 each. for one, Rs. 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a LADY TEACHER to teach English up to the seventh Standard, must know Hindoostani or Gujerati. Apply personally to "J." Address found at this office.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—Mess Guide Book, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June 7. Students are thoroughly taught up to the Matriculation Standard. For particulars address LADY PRINCIPAL.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our own clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LAUKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the spacious and pleasantly situated Bungalow "The Wilderness" on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the residence of former Commander-in-Chiefs of Bombay. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Belasis Road.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

I HEREBY give Notice that I have AUTHORIZED Mr. KENNETH MACAULAY to act for me in my business; he is also appointed to act as Surveyor to Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping, London, during my absence.

A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor, Lloyds Register of British & Foreign Shipping.
Bombay, 31st May 1886.

ROCHESTER HOUSE, EALING, ENGLAND.

MR. NORTHCOTT, M. A., L. L. M., Wrangler and Classical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge, GIVES PRIVATE TUITION to CANDIDATES for the Army.

Recent successes (list below):—
Reference is allowed to the following officers in India:—General Carnegy, Colonel Hadow, Colonel Tweddell, Colonel Skinner; and in England, to General Francis, R. A., and Colonel Prendergast Walsh, Conservative Club, St. James's, late Commanding the Troops in Kattywar, Bombay, whose sons are now with Mr. Northcott.

MILITIA COMPETITIVE.
September, 1885.
TWO SENT UP. BOTH PASSED.

*Lieut. ESSELL	... ...	East Kent Regt.
*Lieut. SHERWIN	... ...	Somersetshire Regt.
*Lieut. GRAY, March, 1886..		Lancashire Fusiliers

WOOLWICH.
December, 1885.
FOUR SENT UP. THREE PASSED.

Name	Place
*Mr. Greer	First
*Mr. Dick	33rd
*Hon. M. Ward	50th.

FOR SANDHURST.
December, 1885.
TEN SENT UP. ALL PASSED.
*Mr. H. Tweddell, *Mr. A. Creagh, *Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. B. de Chair, Mr. H. A. Hill, *Mr. E. E. Beddek, *Mr. R. S. Cotterill, *Mr. Wilmot, *Mr. Skinner, *Mr. North.
*All these passed at their FIRST TRIAL.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd June, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case net scarves.
1 ,, colored sarries.
1 ,, white dorias.
4 ,, silk stripes,
4 bales canvass.
20 cases condensed milk.
10 casks soft soap.
An invoice of Fragrant Perfumery by the well known Napolean Price & Co. just landed, ex s.s. "Rohilla," consisting of Real Old Brown Windsor Soap, Concentrated Essence of Moss Rose, White Rose, Spinarosa, Cherry Tooth Paste, Macassar Oil, Pomatum, Marrow Oil, Pomade, Shaving Cream, Violet Millefleur and Nursery Toilet Powder, &c.
On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Ramdas—
R V M 3—1 case Spanish stripes, ex s.s. "Surat."
T R 1 case Spanish stripes, ex s.s. "Surat."
F M & Co. (717 in a triangle) 50—1 case Spanish stripes, ex s.s. "Ancona."
F M & Co. (803 in a diamond) 8,202—1 bale do. ex s.s. "Clan Cameron."
Do. do. 8,238-25—3 do. do. ex s.s. "Clan Graham."
Do. do. 3,378-30—3 do. do. ex s.s. "Clan Murray."
Do. do. 5,309-10—2 do. do. ex s.s. "Clan Macdonald."
F M & Co. (357 in a triangle) 163—1 bale superfine cloth, ex s.s. "Mirzapore."

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder and Clark Bunder on account of the concerned—
About 32 tons coals, ex s.s. "Sportsman."

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G I P Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G I P Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 3rd June 1886.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS,
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TENDERS will shortly be required for the construction of the Mansions to be erected in three blocks opposite the Yacht Club, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
The date on which the plans will be on view (early in June) will be hereafter duly advertised.
Information on the above subject may be obtained at the architect's office on the site of the works.
R. F. CHISHOLM,
May 27, 1886. Architect.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

8	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
6½		12 ,,	
6		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION,—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION,—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.'s Branch Establishment, Esplanade, Poona.

NOTICES.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,
WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.
LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.
PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master.
(Cathedral High Schools.
For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.
All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver of motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense in health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.
Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them, for it destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, nature condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrific condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off list prices, delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED a new circular-fronted English-built Brougham, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A new English-built light Laudau, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English-built Victoria, a new English-built Barouche and a few Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, and Mail Phaetons.
A pair of iron grey Arab Horses, young, and goes very well.
A pair of Flea-bitten grey Arab Horses, both broken to single and double harness.
A handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab, age 5 years, height 14-2½, a beautiful mover in single and double harness.
A few second-hand gentlemen's saddles received from England, in very good order.
Also new gilt pier, solid mahogany toilet, and black and gold chimney glasses and black and gold over mantels arrived from England.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see the Coca Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. (in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROWJEE AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable firms in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate or 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée	5 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil	4 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	..
CLARET, Langoiraas	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	30 0	..
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	..
Courvoisier's	24 0	..

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	..
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldiack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following ves els arrived yesterday :—I. M. S. Canning, from Rangoon; Ehrenfels (s), Cardiff; and Zambest (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Umberto Arbib (s), for Venice and Trieste; Altenower (s), Pondicherry; St Bernard (s), Dunkirk; Chanda (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Asia (s), Liverpool; and Lord O'Neil (s), London.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ended the 29th ultimo shows an increase of Rs. 1,65,208 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd ultimo shows an increase of Rs. 7,774 in receipts.

A NATIVE CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kohlapore arrived at the Dadur railway station on Tuesday evening, accompanied by ten armed followers, and left last night for Wudwan.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was advertised for yesterday, but the chairman, Sir M. R. De Quadros, had to adjourn it for want of a quorum.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE WADIA'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of May was 2,449, of which 408 were new admissions, the daily average being 79.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Teutonia entered, and the s. s. Asia and Grey Stroke left, the dock on the 1st inst. The s. s. Faunie, Uppingham, Masoptie, and Amphitrite entered and the s. s. Lord O'Neil left it yesterday.

FALL OF A WALL:—The back wall of the first storey of house No 53, Northbrook Street, fell in on Tuesday. No persons were injured. The matter was brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 3-30 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The children of the boys' school of the Bombay Education Society left yesterday morning for Dealalee for their summer resort, and will be located there for a period of two months or more. The children of the girls' school leave this morning for the same place.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gordon Mills on the body of Laxuman Narayen, aged 25 years, a labourer in the mill. Deceased, while endeavouring to fix on a leather belt, got his left hand caught, and was carried round the shaft, whereby his head was crushed, the left shoulder torn, exposing the ribs, and the left leg fractured. He was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE SUICIDE ON THE ESPLANADE.—Some time after the inquest was held on Tuesday by the coroner at the Esplanade on the body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown, whose dead body was found floating in a well there that morning, and an open verdict was recorded, the husband of the deceased woman, aged 22 years, turned up with other of her relatives. It is supposed that she must have committed suicide on account of not being able to live on agreeable terms with her husband's relatives. A gold nose ring, worth Rs. 12, was found missing from the body.

A PETTY ASSAULT CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan dealt with the case in which Hassan Mahomed Ketsey, manager of the firm of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee and Co., charged James Augustus Shepherd and Ameer Khan, his inspector, with assaulting him on board the s. s. Oorun, on the 6th ult.

Mr. Branson, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, prosecuted; and Mr. Chalk, of the firm of Chalk and Walker, defended the accused.

Mr. Branson objected to the case against each of the accused being taken up separately. The evidence of one accused would thus go in favour of the other.

Mr. Chalk remarked that if Mr. Branson had been aware of the entire circumstances of the case, he would not have objected. The case had been pending long time, and had been adjourned on account of the Marine Inquiry. An adjournment was granted after Mr. Shepherd's statement was recorded, as he was about to leave for England. Mr. Carnac had objected, but when he learnt the circumstances, allowed the case to go on.

Mr. Branson said that what Mr. Chalk stated was, from what he could glean from Mr. Carnac's notes, which were rather hieroglyphic, were quite different. The notes showed Mr. Carnac had protested and declined to cross-examine. The prosecution had no objection to Mr. Shepherd leaving India, as it was only a petty assault case, and the complainant was more hurt at the insult than the assault. He was aware of the section which gave the magistrate power to dispense with the attendance of the accused.

Mr. Shepherd's statement was then read. He stated he had gone on board the Oorun to learn about his steamer Shastri, which he heard had collided with the Celerity. In the cabin he saw the complainant and the captain. Addressing the captain he asked about it and received no answer. But when he asked if the Shastri had sunk, the complainant interfered and told the captain to say no more. He then desired complainant to hold his tongue, as he was not spoken to, and then repeated his question. Again the complainant interfered and used the word *soor*. Upon this he struck complainant with his umbrella. He had sought the information in order to send the Shastri help if she needed it.

The complainant was then examined, and said as no one in the cabin at the time knew English except himself, he answered Mr. Shepherd saying he did not know. Mr Shepherd flew into a passion and assaulted him, and continued to do so while his inspector held witness down. Witness denied having used the word *soor* or having given any provocation.

The captain corroborated the above. Mr. Ryan then said he did not desire the prosecution to call further evidence, as a *primâ facie* case had been made out.

Mr. Branson expressed his willingness, on behalf of his clients, to accept an apology from the accused.

Mr. Chalk remarked that a misunderstanding had probably taken place about the word *soor*. If the word had been directly addressed to Mr. Shepherd, it was not likely he would have let the complainant off so easily.

Mr. Branson: Mr. Chalk has by his own statement hung his client, and now I ask your Worship to dispose of the corpse. (Laughter.) If, as it was most improbable, the word was used by the complainant to the captain, a fellow religionist, then I think there was no excuse for the assault. If, on the other hand, it was used to Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Chalk himself admits he would not have let him off so easily. If the case goes further, I press for a conviction.

Mr. Chalk pleaded provocation. Mr. Shepherd was very anxious, and when he went for information he was balked by the interferences of the complainant and lost his temper.

His Worship convicted and fined Mr. Shepherd Rs 10, and Ameer Khan Rs 5.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 2.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Re MICHAEL ARKIN.—Mr. Kapadia moved, on behalf of the insolvent, for an extension of the interim order for three months, to enable him to serve notices. There being no opposition, the application was granted.

Re DAYAL MORARJEE THAKAR.—Mr. Mankar also moved for an extension of the interim order. The schedule was filed on the 27th May. The insolvent was a trader and dealt in linseed and other seeds. His liabilities were Rs. 8,000, while the outstandings, which were all good debts, amounted to Rs. 1,498.

His Lordship remarked that the petitioner had been an insolvent before.

Mr. Mankar: Yes, that was 14 years ago, when the insolvent had paid his creditors nearly 8 annas in the rupee.

His Lordship granted an extension of the interim order for four months.

The following insolvents appeared in person and obtained their discharge :—Sadashiv Atmaram Nalegaonkar, Balkrishna Raghoba, and Burjorjee Framjee Mistry.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed :—Sadak Hajee Bhatiara, Jogy Bhana Durjee, Ruttonjee Dhajee Durjee, and Rajaram Ramchandar Bhowani.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st June 1886.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.* and 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·677
Temperature of the Air	86·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·5
Dew Point	78·5
Relative humidity of the Air	·773
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	90·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	82·9
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, S, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	307

* From midnight to midnight.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN RIVAL STEAMERS.

THE President (Mr. Cooper) of the Marine Court of Inquiry, which investigated the circumstances connected with the collision between the s. s. Shastri and Celerity in the Dabool Creek, delivered judgment yesterday afternoon.

After the usual review of the evidence, the President said: After a careful consideration of the evidence, which is of a conflicting nature, the Court has arrived at the conclusion that the collision between the s. s. Shastri and Celerity, at the entrance of the Dabool River, on the evening of the 5th May last, was caused by a wrongful act or default on the part of the captain of the Celerity in proceeding into the river and not going astern until the s s. Shastri was clear out of the river. By his so proceeding, and the Shastri having no room on account of the Choorbutty Sands, to go further to starboard, the latter steamer could not avoid the Celerity. The Court is of opinion that the Shastri on her way out of the river passed the Oorun, nothing south of mid-channel off the, Custom-house at Unjenval, at 8-35 p.m. This gives a definite idea of the Shastri's position at that time, and she afterwards proceeded on a course between W. and W. by S. till off the west end of the Choorbutty Sands. From the evidence given on behalf of the Shastri, it would appear that the masthead and red lights of the Celerity was seen a little on the port bow immediately after passing the Oorun, and at that time the vessels could not have been more than three-fourths of a mile apart. The evidence given on behalf of the Celerity as to her position is conflicting, and as to the alteration of her course from S. by E. ½ E. to a more easterly one towards the creek, no less than four different positions have been given. From the conflicting statements the Court cannot but arrive at the conclusion that, probably, the captain of the Celerity, on sighting he Golkeshwar light, steered for it until he considered he was a safe distance from the south shore, and that he then turned to enter the river. That light is fixed and bright. It is 338 ft. high, and from the north, cuts off S. 17° E., so that any ship, coming from the north and steering by the light, is clear of all dangers in making the entrance of the Dabool River. The helmsman of the Celerity says when he went to the wheel at 8 o'clock he was told by the captain to steer for the light on the hill. The captain states he steered S. by E. N. E. The Court is of opinion that it was impossible for the captain of the Celerity to form a correct estimate of his distance from the Golkeshwar light at that time of the night as he got no cross-bearings, and merely judged distance by sight. A cable or two in error would make a very great difference when entering a narrow channel of about 1,100 ft. in width, which is about the width of this river south of the west end of the Choorbutty Sands. The Court does not doubt that the Celerity first saw the masthead and green lights of the Shastri on her port bow, but as she proceeded to the south and cast she opened the red light of the Shastri, and about this time the Shastri appears to have seen the red light of the Celerity on her port bow, or nearly ahead. The Celerity was about N. by W. ½ W. 5½ cables from the Golkeshwar Light. The Celerity, under the influence of a strong flood tide, in starboarding her helm to enter the narrow creek, starboarded too much before righting her helm, and showed her green light to the Shastri, which immediately starboarded and went astern. The Shastri was not sufficiently clear of the Choorbutty Sands to port her helm and go to the north. The Celerity went astern 10 or 20 revolutions before the collision, but her propeller being left-handed brought her head more to port (or to the north-west) and the collision followed. The Shastri, also going astern with her right-handed propeller brought the vessel more at right angles to each other. The Celerity struck the Shastri with her stern nearly end on to the Shastri's port side, about her port side lamp abaft the foremast. The Celerity had plenty of sea room and plenty of water. Even on the bar there would not be more than 15 feet at that time of the tide. We are of opinion that the Celerity not knowing her actual position, and seeing the Shastri coming out from the narrow river, should have ported her helm sufficiently, or stopped her engines sooner in order to avoid any possibility of collision, and that by proceeding as she did the collision was caused. If the Shastri had stopped in that narrow passage and the strong tide would have would have been in a dangerous position and might have gone ashore. The Court considers the captain of the Celerity neglected his duty after the collision in not staying by the Shastri until he ascertained if she had need of assistance before proceeding to Dabool Bunder.

The Court would record its opinion that the captain of the Shastri deserves credit for his promptitude in running his ship ashore at Unjenval Bay and landing his passegers safely. As the captain of the Celerity holds a certificate of competency granted by the Government of Bombay, the Court has only to send its report. It remains for the Government to take such notice as they think proper of the conduct of the captain, but the Court desire to bring to the notice of Government these facts, namely, that it has been the practice for steamers to enter the Dabool River at any time. That in approaching that river from the north so long as the Golkeshwar Light is not to the south of S. 17° E., ships are safe from all dangers to the north of the entrance. That there is a difficulty at night in determining the position of a ship from the light and the south shore. That the entrance to that river is extremely narrow. That there is no rule at present preventing a steamer entering when another is coming out. In closing this report the Court would observe, considering the narrowness of the entrance to the Dabool River, and that ships in approaching it by night, have a difficulty in ascertaining their position before entering it, and also that two other collisions between steamers have occurred near the entrance of it, and that the steamers frequenting this river carry very large numbers of passengers, the Court would suggest that a rule be passed that no steamer should attempt to enter that river after sunset and before sunrise if another steamer is coming out. On a steamer starting from Dabool Bunder a signal might be made that could be seen from the Golkeshwar light, and a light might be shown from some position near the Golkeshwar light-house as a warning to incoming steamers that a steamer is coming out.

BENGAL.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, May 22nd, was 151 against 159 and 163 in the two preceding weeks of last year and 71 less than the corresponding week of last year. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 18 in the two preceding weeks. The number is less than the average of the quinquennium by 35. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 38 and 16, against 49 and 17 in the preceding week. The general health of the town is good, the death-rate of the week being 18·1 per mille per annum against 28·6, the mean of the last 5 years.

A CARRIER PIGEON'S MESSAGE.—A short time ago a Paragraph appeared in these columns, detailing the somewhat remarkable circumstances of the capture of a carrier pigeon in the Record room of the High Court, and of the message which it conveyed from some unknown party, addressed to the Judges of the Court. It was then stated that this message and the manner of its conveyance suggested the idea that it was intended to work as a charm in favour of one of the parties interested in the suit to which it referred. This surmise proved to be correct, for the appellants (plaintiffs) have, by some means, found out that their respondents (defendants) had flown the bird. The charm, however, has failed, for, on Thursday last, the plaintiffs won their case against their opponents.—*Englishman.*

THE DISPUTED WILL CASE SETTLED.—The case in which the legality of the will of the late Mr. C. G. M. Shircore—bequeathing property to the value of Rs. 62,000 to his widow, who was to enjoy a life interest on condition that she was not to marry again, and would live a chaste life, or otherwise the property was to be divided between three Armenian churches—was disputed by Mr. Aviet Shircore, the son of the testator by his first wife, on the ground that his father was not of sound mind when the will was made, came on for hearing yesterday at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan. His Lordship being informed that an amicable arrangement had been arrived, granted probate of the will to the Administrator-General as executor. The terms of the settlement are that a suit be brought to set aside the charitable bequests stated in the will in respect of the property reverting to the three Armenian churches, and the widow to surrender her claim to the life interest on the estate. The children to get Rs. 27,000 out of the estate, and the balance to go to the widow. The costs are to be paid out of the estate for both sides.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CRUEL HUSBAND.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Friday last, Naroda Bewah, aged 15, charged her husband, Davendra Persad Chuckerbutty, and his brother, Bepin Behary Chuckerbutty, —the former with causing grievous hurt to her by loosening two of her teeth, and cutting off her hair and eye-lashes, and the latter with abetment of the offence. It appeared that at 7 p.m. on the 26th ultimo, accused locked up his wife and his maid-servant in his room, and went to a theatre. He returned home at midnight under the influence of liquor, and his brother, who lived in the adjoining house, told him something about complainant, on which he came to the room and assaulted her most brutally, loosening two of her teeth. Before assaulting her, he accused her of an offence which she emphatically denied, stating that the door had been locked by him and it was utterly impossible that anybody could get ingress. At 2 a.m. he threatened to kill her with a fish-knife, but was prevented by a female of the household. He then attempted to cut her fingers with a betel-nut cracker, but was also prevented. The next morning, accused No. 1 went to his father-in-law's house, and on the pretence that his wife was going to a party brought away all her jewellery. He then procured a pair of scissors, and cut off her hair and eyeaches. No. 2 having pinioned her arms. She was then put into a palkee, and sent to her father, who immediately informed the police of the matter. Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty, while his brother denied the charge, citing four witnesses for whose evidence the case was adjourned, accused being in the meanwhile ordered to be enlarged on their own recognisances of Rs. 1,000 each and two sureties of Rs. 250 each to appear.

OPINIONS ON THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

THE *Gazette of India* publishes a large number of opinions by experts on the proposed bankruptcy legislation, Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Bombay Court of Small Causes, says :—

I have not sufficient leisure to be able within any reasonable time to offer anything like an exhaustive opinion on all the provisions of an enactment of the scope and length of this Bill. This is, however, the less to be regretted, as Government will doubtless have the advantage of the opinions of the Commissioner in Insolvency and the Official Assignee, whose knowledge and experience of the working of the present law will enable them to offer remarks more likely to be valuable in matters of detail than any I can make; for mine would, for the most part, be based on hearsay and conjecture, since no portion of the present insolvency law has ever been administered in the Small Cause Court of this Presidency as it has in that of Madras I shall, therefore, enlarge only on those particular provisions which seem most likely to affect the Small Cause Court.

2. Part VI. is that which deals with the constitution, procedure and powers of the Bankruptcy Courts: section 88 provides for the delegation by the High Court of certain of its powers in bankruptcy to a Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court.

3. In commenting on a proposal in 1879 to give the Presidency Small Cause Courts an insolvency-jurisdiction I expressed a strong opinion against the advisability of such a course. To that opinion, and for the reasons there given, in which I pointed out various objections and difficulties, I still adhere and, for the sake of brevity, beg to refer Government to the annexed extract for an expression of my opinion on the general question of conferring an insolvency-jurisdiction on a Court constituted in the manner and for the purposes of the Small Cause Court.

4. As regards the particular provision of the present Bill, I would point out that with our present staff it is quite impossible for us to undertake any more work than we have at present. Of course this objection could be obviated by additions to the Court and office-establishment; but this would entail an additional expense which I think would not be compensated by the value of the work done in insolvency. On the other hand, it seems to me that all the work which the Bill proposes should be done by a Judge of the Small Cause Court could be equally well done by the Clerk and Sealer of the Insolvent Court. This is an appointment which, so far as I know, has always been held by a barrister-at-law; but to ensure the selection of a person of position, capacity and character for the post, some provision might be inserted in the Act. I once held the acting appointment myself for a short time, and am therefore speaking from experience when I say that the duties are extremely light while the emoluments are considerable. If to the present duties of the Clerk and Sealer, which (except on Wednesdays, when he is engaged in Court before the Commissioner for the whole day occupy about half an hour a day or less, were added to those which section 88 proposes to confer on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, the object which that section has in view (namely, the relieving of the High Court of a portion of its less responsible work) would be attained without incurring any additional expense, and the Clerk and Sealer would be usefully employed to an extent more commensurate than at present with the income he enjoys.

5. If the jurisdiction in bankruptcy is conferred on a Judge of the Small Cause Court, I do not think the power to commit for contempt should be taken from him, as in section 88 (3), at least for a contempt committed in his presence. It is advisable that every Court should have this power for its own protection and in the discharge of its ordinary functions the Small Cause Court enjoys it under the provision of the Small Cause Court's Act. I do not therefore see why it should be taken away simply by reason of the Small Cause Court acting as a Bankruptcy Court, and only while it is so doing.

6 It also seems to me open to objection that while the appointment with limited powers contemplated by section 88 is only in the hands of the High Court, it should be possible for the Local Government to appoint the same person not only without such limitation but even with a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court itself. This lets in a possibility of conflict, or at least of confusion, which ought in all matters of jurisdiction to be most scrupulously avoided. Section 82 (c) confers bankruptcy-jurisdiction on any Civil Court in the Presidency appointed by the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government. Section 83 (a) limits the bankruptcy-jurisdiction of the High Court to the local limits of its original civil jurisdiction. But section 83 (c) leaves it to the Local Government, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, to fix the limits of the jurisdiction of a Court appointed under section 82 (c). There is nothing apparently to prevent the Local Government appointing the Presidency Small Cause Court under section 82 (c), in which case its powers would be equal to those of the High Court. But if its jurisdiction under section 83 (c) were defined to include, say, the township of Coorla, the Small Cause Court would enjoy a jurisdiction more extensive than the High Court. Such a provision seem liable somewhat to conflict with the authority to delegate limited powers reserved to the High Court by section 88. If it is considered necessary that such authority should be exercised rather by the High Court than by the Local Government, I should advise the insertion of words in section 82 (c) restricting the power of the Local Government to the appointment of Courts situate without the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court.

7. In section 91 (a) I should prefer the insertion of words making it clear that an appeal from the order of a Small Cause Court Judge appointed under section 88 (if that section be enacted) lies to the High Court.

8. These are all the sections that seem to me specially to affect the Small Cause Court. I will now offer a few remarks, as shortly as possible, suggested by a cursory perusal of the general provision of the Bill as they now stand.

9. *Section* 3 (1) (*b*).—It would be advisable to define carefully what conveyance is fraudulent in a country like this, where *mâi* transactions are rather the rule than the exception, and in an Act which, to judge from section 82 (c), is intended to be capable of application by Native Judges in the Mufassal, who for the most part have not the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the English decisions.

10. *Section* 9 (1) (*d*), (*e*) & (*g*).—These provisions put into the hands of creditors a very powerful weapon capable of being used for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. In England, a rich commercial country, such provisions may have been found necessary for the protection of creditors after the power of imprisoning their debtors in execution of their decrees had been taken from them; but in this country, where the system of imprisonment for debt still exists, and where the majority of the population are non-traders, but little removed above the degree of paupers, and of whom the greater number are insolvent in fact, if not in name, I think such provisions are not only unnecessary but unwise, as they are sure to be used by the foreign moneylenders, who constitute the bulk of the creditors, for purposes of extortion, with the result of further depauperising their already sufficiently impoverished victims, on whom they already have a sufficient hold in the facilities afforded by the law administered by our Civil Courts for attachment of person and goods both before and after judgment, attachment of wages, debts due, property in hands of third parties, &c., &c.

11. *Section* 7 (1).—Is it intended that a judgment-debtor under a decree, say, of the Calcutta, Small Cause Court, who, after partial satisfaction of the decree by attachment of his goods at Calcutta, absconds to Bombay, and is there arrested under the Calcutta decree sent for execution to the Bombay Small Cause Court, shall be able to invoke the assistance of the Bankruptcy Court at Bombay, where he has no creditors? This would cause great inconvenience to the creditors at Calcutta, where the original act of bankruptcy was committed (section 3 (1) (*e*)), and where all the proofs are, and would give a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Bombay Bankruptcy Court. I think, too, the limit of the period for which, as well as of the period *within* which, a debtor has "ordinarily resided" should be defined, so as to prevent a person changing his residence merely for the purpose of getting his discharge from a Court in the jurisdiction of which he has no creditors.

12. Much of the procedure laid down in Part I of the Act seems to me to be unsuitable for universal application in this country. In this Presidency, at least, the majority of insolvencies are for comparatively small amounts, and a large proportion of them are persons not engaged in trade. In such cases I am inclined to think a procedure copied from Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, which was framed for general application in a great commercial country, will here in many cases be found unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive. If the assimilation of the bankruptcy law in two countries so differently circumstanced as England and India be really considered necessary or advisable, I should recommend the assimilation, at least at first, to be confined to persons occupying somewhat similar positions; and to this end I would preserve the distinction between traders and non-traders which this Act abolishes, applying only to the former those provisions which are specially adapted to and useful in the case of a commercial bankruptcy, but which in the case of a non-trader will impede rather than expedite the distribution of his assets among his creditors.

13. *Section* 31 (2).—I think this provision will be found to work very harshly against the debtor, and not to benefit the general body of creditors. In this country the very great majority of the population are entirely dependent, even for the necessaries of life, on the money-lenders. These men at present often obtain a decree on a promissory note merely to save the statutory bar of limitation, and then proceed, perhaps, to partial execution against the goods, but still continue the debtor's credit in making him further petty loans. This, of course, they will not do if they are to be debarred from proving these, in case of the debtor's ultimate bankruptcy no matter at how long a period after, by reason of the act of bankruptcy committed by execution of the first decree. I would recommend the bar to be not notice of the first act of bankruptcy, but notice of the presentation of a bankruptcy-petition either by a creditor or the debtor.

14. *Section* 36 (1).—For the same reason I would omit "or of the commission of any available act of bankruptcy by the debtor."

15. *Section* 40 (2).—This exception apparently only protects the purchaser as a consequence of the act of bankruptcy committed in that sale. But it often happens that several sales take place at different times in partial execution of the same decree. Apparently the purchaser at a subsequent sale would be protected from the consequences of the act of bankruptcy committed in a prior sale in respect of the same decree.

16. *Section* 43 (2).—So again, it would appear that if a debtor, against whom his creditor had obtained a decree which was partially satisfied by execution afterwards paid to the creditor a portion of the balance due on his decree, such payment might be avoided in case of the debtors subsequent bankruptcy, because at that date there was "available" the "act of bankruptcy," in the partial execution which, of course, was known to the execution-creditor at the time of the further part-payment.

17. I think the object as already noticed in respect of the general application of Part I also applies in a great measure to that of parts V and VI.

18. *Sections* 105 *to* 110.—I think these provisions, so far as they relate to debtors, are open to much the same objection as that pointed out in regard to section 3 (1) (*d*), (*e*), (*g*). They are taken from an English Act framed when imprisonment for debt had been abolished, which it has not yet been in India, where the creditors consequently do not require so much protection as in England, and where they are more likely to use such provisions for purposes of intimidation, oppression and extortion. *Section* 105 (*m*) I consider especially objectionable both on these grounds and on those pointed out in regard to section 31 (2.)

19. *Section* 115 (3) *and* (4) *and section* 116.—I think it would be advisable to make some provision for the validity of rules and levy of fees *ad interim*.

20. In regard to the general scope of the proposed Act, as disclosed by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the draftsman would appear to have formed the enactment mainly on the lines of the present bankruptcy law of England as last amended by the Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52, because, as he says (paragraph 9 and 10), "it is eminently desirable that the circumstances under which a debtor may be declared insolvent, and under which he may obtain his discharge, should be, as far as possible the same in London and Calcutta;" and while the new Act should be "adapted in details to Indian circumstances," it "should follow the English Act as closely as possible, except where there is some substantial reason for taking a different course."

21. I for one do not see this "eminent desirability" in the case of two countries so differently circumstanced as India and England. No doubt it may be a convenience to English merchants in Calcutta and England that they should all be subject to the same law; but in legislating for India generally we have to consult something more than the convenience of the few or the many of a handful of foreigners. From the mere fact that a certain enactment is found to work well in England (assuming that the English Act does work well there, as to which there would appear to be some difference of opinion among experts), it is not a safe, nor even probable, inference that it would in any way be suitable to a country so differently circumstanced as India. England is a rich commercial and manufacturing country; India is a poor agricultural one. The ordinary English man is substantial and independent; the ordinary Indian is an insolvent pauper, hopelessly indebted to his Marwari money-lender. The money-lender's profits in England are, as a rule, spent in the country; in India these, as a rule, are spent abroad, this acting as an incessant drain on the resources of the most impoverished classes. A large porportion of the English bankrupts are traders; in India a large proportion are non-traders. England has been for centuries in the van of European progress profiting by the slow growth of a civilization born of native Western ideas, self-acquired and assimilated into her very being; India has barely emerged from oriental semi-barbarism, and such civilization as she has is, for the most part, of foreign origin, which had already attained maturity abroad before its importation, and has as yet been only very partially adopted here. The lowest ranks of workers are in English society compared with Indian, a small proportion of the population, and non-workers among the poorer classes are an insignificant item; in India the lowest ranks of workers form a very large majority (about 5/7 ths) of the entire community, while the non-workers form a considerable proportion of the poorest classes. In England the judgment-debtor's fortune is often relieved from the depressing and disabling effects of the system of imprisonment for debt, which in India is still a powerful engine of extortion in the hands of the moneylender, and freely used for the further depauperisation of the most impoverished class.

22. The poorest classes in England, as compared with those in India, are infinitely superior in material wealth in resources of employment, in education and mental activity, and, I submit, the only one of producing a "substantial reason," is rather on those who advocate assimilation than on those who argue from the difference of circumstances, the necessity for a difference in the law to be applied to them.

The Hon'ble F. L. Latham, Advocate General, Bombay, says :—

With reference to the proposed Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India, I have the honour to offer the following remarks.

The Bill is avowedly an adoption, almost a transcript of the last English Bankruptcy Act—that of 1883. So many systems of bankruptcy have been tried and found defective in England that I cannot help thinking that it would be well to see how this latest system bears the test of experience before transplanting it to India. A short time will show whether the Act of 1883 is fitted to become the permanent law of bankruptcy, and which of its provisions require repeal or alteration; and the present insolvency law of India, which, though imperfect, does not on the whole work badly, may without any serious inconvenience be allowed to remain in operation for that short time.

2. The most striking difference between the proposed Bill and the present law is the large power given to creditors to control the administration of the bankrupt's estate. Section 17 allows the creditors before adjudication by a majority of three-fourths, and subject to the approval of the Court, to resolve on a composition or on a scheme of assignment of the debtor's affairs; section 20 (2) allows the creditors, if the Court declare such an appointment desirable, to appoint a person other than the Official Receiver to be trustee of the property of the bankrupt; section 21 allows the creditors to appoint a committee of inspection; section 22 allows the creditors, after the adjudication, to approve of a composition or scheme of assignment subject to the approval of the Court. I confess that I dread less the effect of these sections should be to facilitate fraud and to lead to a manipulation of the provisions of the Act in favour to the bankrupt. Even now the schedules of insolvents are often filled with fictitious debts in favour of his relatives and friends, and when under Act XVII of 1985 the temptation to this form of fraud was greater, it was notoriously prevalent—I might say universal. I observe that the approval of the Court is made a condition to the exercise of these powers by the creditors. But such an approval is apt to become a more formality when the responsility of the initiative is not with the Court itself. I should prefer to have the Official Receiver associated in every case, and that any composition or scheme of assignment should be directed by the Court either on the motion and after hearing the Official Receiver.

3. I think that section 2 will not in its present form have the effect desired by the framers of the Bill. Comparing it with section 2 of the English Act, I think it would be construed to refer to the extent of the Bill as regards its effect as a form of procedure against a debtor and would nullify the whole Bill—*vide* Williams' *Bankruptcy Law and Practice* (3rd edition), page 1.

4. Section 8, which gives the debtor immediate protection from process against his person as soon as a receiving order is made, is a most important change in the present law. At present the great struggle in insolvency-proceeding is as to the granting or refusing an *interim order* of protection; there is, comparatively speaking, no contest as to the grant of final orders. It seems to me that the section in its present form is adapted to a state of the law in which imprisonment for debt has almost ceased to exist, whereas in India it is still one of the main remedies by which the execution of decreases is enforced.

5. Section 16 is, in my opinion, a most wholesome provision, though, unless the Court has power to dispense with it in small and unopposed bankruptcies, an increase of the number of Judges will be required. I would make it plain that the Official Receiver and also any creditor may examine the debtor by counsel or solicitor. The requisition of signature by the debtor in (8) should be struck out, as it well tend to nullify the effects of the section. The official record of the evidence is sufficient security for accuracy.

6. In section 59 I do not think that the Chief Justice should have power to remove the Official Receiver at his discretion without good cause.

7. Sections 65 and 67 do not make it clear what is to be done with the interest accruing on the estates of bankrupts. It ought in justice to belong to the estate.

8. I doubt section 88, allowing the delegation of certain powers to the Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Courts, being of any practical use. It is adapted from the provisions of the English Act allowing the delegation of powers from the Judge to the Registrar. But the Registrar has the command of the staff of the Bankruptcy Court, which would not be the case with the Small Cause Court Judge. If anything be done in this direction, I think it should rather be to transfer bankruptcies of small estates to the Small Cause Courts. But I doubt any saving of judicial time or expense being so effected.

9. Part VII, as to small bankruptcies, is a wholesome provision as the Act now stands. But I am inclined to think that in India all bankruptcies should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by that Part.

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THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN LAHORE.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* gives the following account of the falling in of the roof of the Boys' High Scool, Lahore, whereby three boys were killed and several others injured :—

A serious and extremely sad accident occured at the Boys' High School at 12-30 on Friday night, 28th instant. A large portion of the roof of the main dormitory, a detached building some sixty feet long by twenty-five feet broad, fell in and buried eight of the boys, who were sleeping underneath. Two of the boys, Joshua Wale, aged 18, and Arthur Wale, aged 14, were suffocated, and one boy, John Hooper, aged 14, succumbed to his injuries almost immediately after he was extricated from the *debris* of the fallen roof. Of the others, two boys were slightly hurt, and three escaped uninjured. Inspection of the building shows at once the extreme gravity of the accident. The dormitory roof—a flat one—is supported by five heavy transverse beams bedded in at least two feet of bricks and earth. The middle beam appears to have snapped short of almost in the centre, at a knot; and in its fall brought down with it the smaller rafters, the wood ceiling and mud roof to the weight of several tons. The *debris*, as partially cleared away, lies on the floor from two to three feet thick, over a space of five and twenty feet square; and a huge jagged hole of this size shows in the roof. To be more correct, five and twenty feet of the roof has bodily fallen in, smashing the bedsteads of the boys—there were about thirty in the dormitory—literally into matchwood. It seemed as if no one whose bed lay under that enormous weight of earth and beams could have been saved. The dormitory had been built so recently as 1883; and the sudden and awful catastrophe of Friday, when a thick, and to all appearance absolutely trustworthy roof-beam broke like a match under the superincumbent weight, furnishes most damning proof of the dangerous pattern after which the houses in Lahore are built.

At the examination conducted by the police on Saturday morning, the Rev. G. B. Lawler, Master of the School, was called. He said: "At eleven o'clock last night I made my usual visit to the dormitory to see that everything was in order. The boys were sleeping, and I saw everything straight. I went to bed, and about half past 12 o'clock I was awakened by a crash; and was called almost immediately to the dormitory, where I saw that the roof had fallen in. I have been suffering from a severe illness, and with the porstration consequent on that, and the sight before me, I had a fit and remember very little. When I came to, I helped in extricating the boys.

Mr. Greenwood, 3rd master in the school, said: "I sleep in a small room which adjoins the dormitory, and about half past eleven or 12 oclock I was awakened by the noise of doors slamming. I got up and shut them, and went to bed again and slept. About an hour after I was again awakened by what seemed to be a concussion on the leg of my bed. I jumped up and ran to the door of the dormitory, and called to the boys, but could get no reply. The boys were calling out 'help! help.'" I ran round to the south door of the dormitory, but could see no light inside. Most of the boys were standing outside the door. When a light was obtained, I went inside and helped to extricate the boys whose legs I saw were sitcking out. I was helped by Laville.

Philip Laville, aged 20, said: "I sleep in the dormitory at the east end. The noise awoke me about two-and-a-half hours after I had gone to sleep. I jumped up, and being alarmed, ran outside the door. There was no light in the room. After I had recoverd from the shock, I went into the room, when a light was brought, and I saw that about half had fallen in. All those who could get out were outside. The cook was inside with the light, and he drew my attention to a boy's legs sticking out, and my brother, Mr Greenwood and I extricated the boy, who turned out to be Harry Taylor. He was insensible at the time, but we brought him to in a few minutes. Mr. Lawler then called me, and sent me for Assistant Surgeon Rankine. Before I left I knew that the two Wales were under the *debris*. I did not know that Hooker was there. When I returned, the other boys had been taken out."

Bertie Laville, aged 18—"I was sleeping next my brother in the dormitory. I got up on hearing a noise, and left by the door nearest my bed, and stood for a minute outside the dormitory which then in darkness. I saw a light shortly afterwards, and went in, and helped Mr. Greenwood and my brother to extricate a boy from under the mud. The boy was Harry Taylor, he was insensible. I went outside with him, and then returned to the dormitory, where I helped in digging out Joshua Wale from the *debris*. He was apparently dead. I helped to take him outside and threw water on him, but he did not shew signs of life. I did not go in after, and I don't know who got the other boys out.

Elwin Molony, said: "I was aroused by a noise and went outside. I heard Ernest Spencer's voice calling inside. I went round, but could not get in at the usual principal entrance, but found the doors were lying against the door. I walked back to the door I came out of, and called out to the servants to bring a light. After a minute or so the cook came with the light, and I went with him into the dormitory. I found the roof had fallen in. I walked up to the part that had collapsed, and saw Patrick Kelly—he had a lot of beams on him and was lying under the *debris*. I could see his legs. The cook assisted me in taking the beams away, and I drew him out. Kelly was sensible, but too weak to stand up. He sat down inside the dormitory. I stayed with Kelly

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

REUTER has resolved his yesterday's report on Bar Silver from unquotable into 45¼ per oz., which is a decline of ¼d. from Saturday, but according to private telegrams this is purely a seller's not a buyer's quotation.

ON EXCHANGE the effect has been to further increase the depression already apparent, and rates must be called quite 1-16d. lower. Even at that the disposition evinced in the market is to buy bills not to sell for ready as well as forward. The disinclination to operate is partly due, no doubt, to the usual state of thing on a Wednesday, when a pause generally takes place pending the result of the bidding for Council drafts, but the main cause is the absence of private bills on the one hand, and remitters being covered for the time being on the other. The action of Government with respect to Councils will afford a fresh point of departure to-morrow morning. If, as is very probable, a prohibitive limit is fixed, and no allotments are made, we may see a little temporary firmness, but the course of affairs latterly shows that it would only be temporary. The time for enforcing a higher rate than the natural level of the market will afford is now over, and in the opinion of many good judges it would now matter but little on the average result in the long run if the India Office made no sales for another month. The following are closing rates to-day for ready bills.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼ to 5-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	... 1s. 5 5-16d. to 11-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	... 1·83.	,,

For future delivery Credits are 1-32d. per rupee per mail lower up to the first steamer in July, and for the late monsoon months demand Bank Bills cannot be quoted better than 1s. 5d. per rupee, and few drawers at that.

MONEY in London was easier again yesterday, the open market rate of discount on 3 months' bills being ¼ lower at 1s. 0⅜d. Consols were quoted at 100⅜ ex div., which shows a slight advance. French Rentes in Paris were again ¼ higher at 109½.

Here, rates for accommodation are still on the decline, although no change has been made in the Bank of Bombay rate at to-day's board meeting.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In London yesterday Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered at £70½ for Fours and £73½ for Fours-and-a-half. No change has taken place in our local market, next to nothing having been done. Fours are still Rs. 97 9-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101.

SHARES.—For Spinning and Weaving Mill companies a better enquiry has prevailed again to-day. Empress, Jewraz Balloo, Maneckjee Petit, Oriental, Great Eastern and Soondersas are all Rs. 5 higher. Fort Press shares have receded to Rs. 2,150. New Indian have improved to Rs 130. Bombay Burmah Trading Co. have advanced Rs. 75 to Rs. 3,250. Kemp and Co. are a trifle easier at Rs. 325. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted at Rs. 10½.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with unchanged prices on the spot, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Americans to arrive however were partially 1-64d. lower, notwithstanding a recovery of 5 points in Futures advised from New York, where September deliveries closed at 9·20, October 9·08 cents per lb.

We have had if anything a slightly better demand manifested here to-day at former prices. Dealers however seem mainly occupied in storing their Cotton, and do not seem much disposed for new business, so that actual transactions have been insignificant. The receipts are :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dhollera	17,740	5,069
Broach	744	212
Beneals	2,065	590
Khandeish	1,297	371
Barsee and Nuggur	2,915	833
Western and Madras	749	214
Compta and Dharwar	9,016	2,576
Total Day's Receipts ...	34,526	9,865
Total Receipts for 2 days (31st May and 1st June)	79,457	22,703
Total Receipts Since 1st Jun. 1886.	4,144,119	1,184,032
Do. do. 1885.	2,976,380	850,395

WHEAT is decidedly tending easier for future delivery, and for all June sellers are now very willing to make contracts at ½ anna per cwt. below the ready quotations. This however is not sufficient to enable exporters to operate, and we have heard of no business. Prices are :—

	Ready.	June.
Fine Pessy.....	Rs. 4 3-0	Rs. 4 2 6 per cwt
No. 1 do.	,, 4-2-0	,, 4-1-6 ,,
No. Club Delhi	,, 3-15-6	,, 3-15-0 ,,
Red Ahmedabad..		,, 3-15 ,,
Hard Red.....		,, 3-10 ,,

LINSEED remains as before practically nominal at Rs. 6-7½ bazaar, Rs. 6-9 per cwt. railway terms.

The arrivals of Produce from the districts during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday were :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea.....	30	31	173	..	..	67
B.B. & C.I.Ry...	19,195	4,419	14,400	..	1,229	..
G. I. P. Ry.....	53 508	14,417	112	312	667	..
Total..	72,723	18,926	14,685	312	1,896	67
Total for 2days.	291,939	83,222	32,714	5,725	4,180	416
Total for 1886. from 1st Jan.	6,229.717	2,734,609	759,650	752,793	67,076	298,645
Do. 1885.	5,275.108	3,812,634	906,361	983,733	...	...

FREIGHTS we call quiet with if anything a slightly easier tendency. The s.s. Paris has been fixed to arrive for June loading at £1 U. K. or Continent. Current rates on the berth are :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Ready Liverpool	29s.	28s. 9d.
,, London	21s. 3d.	
,, Open Charter.	20s. 6d. to 21s. 3d.	
,, Havre	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.	
,, Dunkirk	21s. 3d.	
,, Antwerp.....	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d	
,, Genoa	31s. 3d. at 2s.	
,, Trieste-Venice.	30s. to 31s. 30s. at 2s	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	710
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.....	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.....	111	5,00	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	100	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	£154

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..		1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50		200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45		420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175		1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		500 xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16		160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..		202½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600		600
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	300	300	12		150
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150		2,150
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45		610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25		40)
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40		390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10		225
Morvantile Press	1,500	125	125	..		10½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..		440
New Berar Cott n Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..		550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..		130
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	Rs. 30		510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75		450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75		600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,200
Sassoon Press Co. ...	200	500	500	25		515
Vulkart Press Co ...	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1,20		700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,398	1,000	1,000	..		1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..		460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9 345	100	100	..		114
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...		325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..		735
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs.	22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	...		2
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..		435
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40	1,010
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..		175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs.	25	850d
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs.	12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..		675
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..		680
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	965
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..		42½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		1,110
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	Rs.	25	740
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..		680
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..		130
Hindustan Mills	1,332	1,000	1,000	..		940
Hinguntbat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..		700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs.	25	955
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs.	46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld..	688	1,000	1,000	Rs.	45	1,315
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs.	30	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7		40)
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs.	25	1,157½
Khandesh.....	750	1,000	1,000	..		1,025
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs.	5	1·9
Madras United	600	0 0	1,000	Rs.	125	2,62xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..		7·5
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,000	1,000	..		1,240
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..		185
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	1,485xp
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..		575
NalgaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.....	1,000	1,000	100	...		95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..		70
New Great Eastern ...	1 600	1,000	1,000	..		935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..		585
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..		207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..		95
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	975
Ripon.....	941	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	..		1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35	1,300
Soondersdas	650	1,000	1,000	..		775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs.	12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...		280
Victoria Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	...		575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...		815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.....	770	1,000	1,000	..		855

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.		190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18	155
Bapty Co., Ld.....	2,625	200	165	Rs.	20	177
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	0	100	10 2-3p.c		30
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c		30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.		110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.		680
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..		200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,200	100	100	7 p.c.		125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225		3,250
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	45		812½
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.		102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..		22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re.	11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..		10½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..		...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld...	500	500	200	Rs.	32	245
Kemp & Co. Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs.	26	325
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.		* 109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	¾		40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct		100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..		100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½		100
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...		22
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.		88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	16	320
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs.	18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..		74
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	..		70
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Rs.	1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs.	110	1,105
Tracker & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs.	1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c.		125
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15		215xd

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Yours, &c.,
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OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

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HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FAIRBAIRN—May 11, at Freemantle, near Southampton, the wife of J. H. Fairbairn, P. and O. Co., of a son, still-born.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILBERT—June 2, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Reginald Gilbert, of a son.

DEATH.

MACDONALD.—June 2, at the E. G. Hospital, John MacDonald, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 64 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—May 30, at Madras, the wife of Frank Armstrong, Esq, Tullves, (*t*) Ouchterloney Valley, of a son.

GORDON—May 30, at the Luz, Madras, the wife of William Gordon, of a son.

LEMPRIERE—May 23, at Purandhar, near Poona, the wife of G Beresford Lempriere Esq, 77th Regiment, of a daughter.

SEALY—May 27, at the Parsonage Kurseong, the wife of Rev H A Sealy, M A, Chaplain of a son.

DEATHS.

COLLINS—May 24, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, William Coldwell Collins (Little Willie), the dearly beloved and only son of William and Harriett, Collins, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 15 days.

CHILDERS—May 28, at Ootacamund, of typhoid fever, Major Francis Culling Eardley Childers, Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Commander-in-chief, Madras Army, son of the Right Hon'ble Hugh Childers, aged 37.

WINTERBOTHAM—May 27, at Kulsai, Calicut, Gerald Malcolm, the infant son of Hampden and Edith Winterbotham, of Auda Todo (*t*) Estate, Vythery, South Wynaad, aged 2 months and 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

IT is an exceeding pity that the history of India under the rule of Hindus cannot, and never probably will, be told with anything like the detail and accuracy with which India under Mahomedan kings and governors has been described. There was history, we presume, and plenty of it, before the fitful raid of Osman to Broach (now in Gujerat) fifteen years after Mahomed died in A. D. 632; and there was a story to be told of Indian kingdoms between that and the time when Ghazni sent down Mahmoud just a thousand years after the beginning of the Christian era. But of this history we have nothing, of this story nothing more than a record of myths and names. After Mahmoud the historical darkness is changed into a light that apparently grows clearer and reaches farther under the influence of our investigating age. And while formerly the student of earlier India placed his faith in Ferishta and the *Ain-i-Akbari* for a general survey of Islamic sway, he now-a-days has the closer and more penetrating records of neglected annalists—Arab and Persian and Portuguese and Urdu—translated and focussed to his view. It is to two of these records, called the Mirat-i-Ahmadi and the Mirat-i-Sikandari, which Sir E. C. Bayley, who died in 1884, edited in succession to Professor Dawson, that we have now to direct attention.

It may be said that most people's attention is sufficiently occupied already with the prospects of the New India without wasting time on the doings of the old. It may be so, and it may be justly urged that the Gujarat we know in 1886 is not the Gujarat of which the old logographers we write of spoke so boldly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. To them it was "one of the finest provinces of Hindostan," nor do we say here that this is now no true description. The men and women of its towns were to them "witty and graceful, agreeable in appearance, and pleasant to talk to"—and they may be so to-day. The Gujarat horses of that time were a "match for those of Arabia and Irak;" the beauty of Gujarati oxen was "the wonder of all beholders." Elephants "as large as mountains" were hunted in Rajpipla and Dohad. Sirohi was the Toledo of Gujarat. The paper made at Ahmedabad beat the paper of Kashmir or Daulatabad. Surat was the first port of Western India and traded to Arabia, Africa, and Baghdad. And no *mulkagiri* or tax-gathering army ever ranged over the country without carrying back enough to gladden the heart of the Emperor who was suzerain and sovereign at Delhi. But between that Gujarat and the Gujarat of 1886 no useful comparison can be made, for they are geographically quite distinct. The kingdom of Gujarat under the Empire of Delhi covered an enormous area. If a line be carried from Bombay across the peninsula through Berar and up through Bhopal, and Dhar, Dholpur, to Agra; across from Agra through Ulwar, Jaipur, Jodhpur through Rajputana to near Rohthi in Sind; and from thence down the Indus branching off to Kurrachee and coming down to Bhuj and Rajkote, thus getting in Cutch and Kattywar, the limits of the kingdom of Gujarat will have been enumerated. A glance at the map will show what these limits include, and when compared with the Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, parts of Baroda, and native states of, among others, Cambay, Kattywar (administratively considered such) and Rajpipla, which make up the ill-defined province of Gujarat to-day, it is clear that no parallel can well be drawn from an administrative point of view, and that the Gujarat of Sir E. C. Bayley must be read of as an old world kingdom more interesting to the intelligent native and the historical student than to the hurried business man of the chief Presidency town. The style of the translation is a praiseworthy mean between English historical terms and the rose-coloured language of Mahommedan historiographers. The form of the histories cannot be praised. They look suspiciously like the lists of names which early annalists have such a liking for in the days before there was such a thing as that philosophy of history, or that history of the people as distinct from and more important than the history of their king, which is more proper to the west than to the east. From this point of view little has been done, if we except Mr. Hunter's broad and spirited outlines, for the field of native story from early times chiefly, of course, owing to our ignorance of native speech and native records. But to any one who wishes either to specialise his knowledge of Mahommedan history in India or is curious about the country he is serving in if a dweller in Guzarat, this volume issued with the *imprimatur* of Government by Messrs. Allen, the India Office publishers, may be honestly recommended.

IT may be gathered from a meeting on behalf of the unemployed Europeans and Eurasians that was held in Calcutta the other day that it is not alone amongst the Brahmins and other sections of the native community that the passion for Government employment works mischievously. It was stated at the meeting that employment could be procured by many if they were only brought up as skilled artizans, one firm alone—a firm of tailors—offering to employ a thousand men constantly for six months in the year if only they were trained to the business. But the ambition of the whole class is towards the genteel poverty of Government clerkships, and the result seems to be, as set forth by one of the speakers at this meeting, that "boys from almost all the schools in Calcutta—the Martiniere and the St. Xavier's—came daily complaining that they had nothing whatever to do, and were perfectly destitute." Somebody spoke about "the pride inherent in the Eurasian character," but the pride which makes people prefer a clerkship to a trade is not confined to them, for it is as common amongst the educated natives as amongst the Eurasians, and as common amongst the lower middle-class in England as in both communities. There is, however, one reason why it should be less fixed amongst the Eurasians than amongst the native community. Great as their inheritent pride may be, it ought not to be so powerful a barrier as the obligations of caste which amongst the higher caste natives give a *quasi*-religions sanction to the distinction between employments deemed menial and those deemed honourable. Of the practical difficulties in the way none are more considerable than those which preclude apprenticeship. With the hereditary craftsmanship which prevails amongst the native this, as is a difficulty which is non-existent, as the system provides for a training at least as continuous and effective as that which a formal apprenticeship would ensure. But there is no such provision for the technical instruction of a Eurasian; and, on the other hand, he has none of the advantages which legal apprenticeship gives a young craftsman in England. The question whether an apprenticeship law should be introduced is one which the leaders of the Eurasian community might discuss with some benefit. It would necessarily be a permissive law, for only an infinitesimally small portion of the population would in any case come under its provisions. But the evil from which the community suffer is only in a small degree removable by legislation. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, as their interesting and successful colonizing experiments in Mysore have shown, are looking in another direction for a remedy. Let this experiment be extended, and reproduced in other localities, and at least one healthy career will be opened out to the Eurasians which has been closed hitherto. Meantime the best friends of the community will be those who endeavour to root out the existing prejudices against manual labour, prejudices for which there is not the poor excuse in their case that can be pleaded by the native communities.

IS it to the interviewer or to the interviewed that we owe the delightful lapses which occur in the *Pall Mall Gazette's* account of its chat with Mr. Duval, sho wman, journalist, traveller, and many other things? One of his stories—that which tells of how a Hyderabad noble wanted him to perform in the midst of a coruscation of fireworks—is as familiar in India as anything could be which so pleasant a story-teller as Mr. Duval could proclaim. We accept it because we have seen it before. But we do not accept Mr. Duval's estimate of the distance between Calcutta and Malabar Hill. Calcutta, he says, "is not a good pitch from a theatrical point of view, as the theatre-going people live on Malabar Hill, four miles away from the theatre, and dinner is not over until half-past nine, after which people are too lazy to drive in." Certainly, the distance between Calcutta and Malabar Hill supplies the residents in that happy locality with a good reason for not going to the Calcutta theatres. Yet the journey—though rather more than four miles—struck this accomplished traveller as pleasant. It was not through a tiger-infested jungle—"as we picture it here," the interviewer naively observes—but through an English park land, the vivid green lines of the paddy fields helping to soften the glare of the Indian sun. Mr. Duval's discovery of the resemblance between paddy fields and parks is an interesting example of the tendency of foreign travel to broaden the traveller's ideas. But it is not given to everybody who comes to India to see things exactly as Mr. Duval saw them. We are rather thankful to him for having confined his gossip to the interpretation of nature and to the setting forth of the showman side of Indian life. What would have found its way into print if Mr. Stead and Mr. Duval had talked Indian politics we hardly dare to think of.

WE hear that Government have, on the recommendation of Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem towards the newly established Institution for Deaf-Mutes. This is in addition to the Rs. 100 already sanctioned by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. In recommending the grant now sanctioned, Mr Chatfield expressed the opinion that Government support would strengthen the case of the Institution with the public and probably lead to an increased flow of subscriptions from charitable persons, on whose support it must ultimately mainly depend. All who witnessed the touching proceedings at the opening ceremony of the Institution some months ago will join in the hope that the anticipation will be realised. The Government grant is made for one year certain, with the promise that at the end of that time the claims of the Institution to further support will be again considered.

MR. STAFFORD HOWARD'S answer to Mr. J. M. Maclean's question respecting the protest by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against the delay in the sanctioning of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway was scarcely satisfactory. Mr. Howard says that the delay has arisen, not through any adverse influences at the India Office, but in consequence of the pressure upon Indian finances at the present time. It might seem presumptuous to differ from an Under-Secretary upon a question of fact except in a case like that of Mr. Howard's whose recent entrance upon office would account for his giving an account of the matter which scarcely accords with prevailing knowledge regarding it. We must put against Mr. Howard's unexpected version of the business the fact which was well known here four months ago that when Lord Randolph Churchill left the India Office, with the change of Ministry, the financial negotiations for the commencement of the line were so near completion that if the Conservatives had remained in office for a fortnight longer the bargain would have been struck. And the financial burden was not lighter then than now. It is at any rate a discouraging thing to be told not to expect the line to be begun until the abatement of the pressure. When will that come about?

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 31.

ONE of my most helpful associates here, and probably one of the most useful and painstaking friends that ever a correspondent had, furnishes me with some particulars of the out-patient attendance at the Sassoon Hospital, to which institution he enabled me to make judicious reference a few weeks ago. He says:—"The number of male and female patients attending at this noble charity for advice, medicine, or operative assistance, ranges from eighty to one hundred every morning. They come from all parts of the country, in every conceivable variety of conveyance or on foot, but from no point of view are the arrangements for their immediate reception satisfactory, except where the medical staff have their cure and comfort in their power by admission. In a handsome but limited porch or verandah, at the rear of the central portion of the building, and within arms length of the surgical office, and the grand staircase, were huddled together this morning quite the average number of out-patients, of all ages, sexes, degrees, and classes of illness, and without anything like adequate space, or accommodation in the way of charpoys or even seats. One miserable living skeleton, a woman apparently sinking under some malarial form of disease, was squat upon the floor, swaying feebly from side to side in a very agony of debility." My friend will not expect me to refer at greater length to the horrible potentialities of the condition of things which *is* the one blot on the system of this fine hospital. To prevent contagion, to conserve decency, to avoid crowding and noise and mal-odorousness in the very heart of a building where patients, visitors, and staff, all alike require space, and air, peace, silence, and cheerful surroundings, two waiting-rooms are required, one for males and the other for females and children, at a convenient distance from the main building, and allowing space for some six beds in the present out-patients' room. Can we hope to have this urgent matter soon taken up?

Comments in this letter upon the affairs of the Gymkhana in relation to the Assembly Rooms Club, cannot be better ushered in than by the assurance that, as at first intended to be maintained, namely, for the usual purposes of an Assembly Room, the institution would have been hailed by a few as a boon; joined by many in a public-spirited way; and, most certainly, unopposed by any. But common sense demands the confession that had nine-tenths of the persons forming these three classes been consulted, they would never have approved of costly three-storied pillared verandahs, and other such sinks for funds being constructed, before even a

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In the House of Commons last night, the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was resumed.

The Right Hon'ble J. Chamberlain said he had resolved to oppose the Second Reading because it involved the approval of the main outlines of the Bill. He advocated a system of Parliament for Ireland similar to that in force in Canada, and expressed his conviction that the result of the next general elections would show a majority for the Unionists.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke in support of the Bill, and said the country had sanctioned the principle of it, and that it would be carried out even if the Government was destroyed.

THE ARMS ACT.

The House of Lords have finally passed the Arms Act for Ireland.

SUCCESS OF THE KACHYEN EXPEDITION. SUBMISSION OF THE OFFENDING TSAWBWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, JUNE 1.

Bhamo news up to May 25th says that after the Kachyen expedition started the offending Tsawbwa sent in his gun, dah, and presents, with many apologies for what had occurred, saying that the raid on Sawadi had been committed in his absence from Katrawn.

General Griffiths informed Major Cook, the Civil Officer of the Tsawbwa's submission.

The force advanced to within ten miles of Katrawn, easily overcoming all obstacles, and encamped at Pangyoung.

Major Cook considered the punishment sufficient and advised the return of the expedition.

Orders were accordingly issued to retire without haste, but up to the 25th the troops were still encamped at Pangyoung.

There has been heavy and continuous rain. The expedition suffered much from sickness.

This can hardly be considered a satisfactory ending, unless the Tsawbwa came into camp himself.

A small expedition from Katha burnt the stockaded position of the Burmese. There were no British casualties.

Mandalay is perfectly quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Surat, with the outward English mails of the 21st ult., left here for Bombay at 2 o'clock this morning.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The s.s. Malwa, which left Bombay with the English Mails on the 25th May, arrived here at 5-30 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 2.

Mail steamer Pekin from China and Rohilla from Bombay arrived.

Mail steamer Coromandel from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Lead ... nil.

The Manchester market has been flat.

7lbs.	Shirtings	5
8½lbs.	"	6
40s.	Mule Twist	0-8
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	70½
4½	" "	73½
3	" Consols for account	102⅛ex-d.
3½	" Sterling Loan	102
4½	" French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		45⅛

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 2.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Tavoy route to Bangkok still interrupted.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao; mail leaves Bushire for Fao Friday 4th 2 p.m.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 1.

10 p.m.	84·7

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

6 a.m.	83·8
10 a.m.	88·8
2 p.m.	89·7
4 p.m.	88·6

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday in the investigation about the collision of the steamers Shastri and Celerity in the Dabool River. The Court was of opinion that the Celerity not knowing her actual position and instead of, after seeing the Shastri, porting sufficiently or stopping, caused the collision by proceeding as she did. The Court considered the captain of the Celerity neglected his duty by not standing by and seeing what assistance could be tendered to the Shastri. Credit was given to the captain of the Shastri for his promptitude in running ashore and safely landing his passengers. As the result of the inquiry the Court is induced to bring several suggestions as to the navigation of the Dabool Creek to the notice of Government, as well as the conduct of Mahomed bin Ashoor, the captain of the Celerity.

AN order in the Financial Department invites the special attention of all officers concerned with the working of the Income Tax Act to the rule prohibiting public servants from making public or disclosing, except for the purpose of that Act, any information contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under part 4 of the Act. The order further directs all officers engaged in working the Act not merely not to disclose any information of the character above alluded to, but to be most careful as far as practicable to regulate their proceedings in such a manner as to prevent the information which should be kept secret from becoming known. Information of this nature, it should be precautionally noted, is to be withheld by officers enforcing the Act from persons in the employment of the assessors.

THE Secretary of State is now said to have declined to grant a special pension to Dr. Leitner.

MRS. WILSON, the wife of Captain Wilson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Calcutta, presented her husband with two daughters and a son on the 21st ult.

MR. COLMAN MACAULAY has arrived in Calcutta. He goes on to Darjiling at once. Most of the members of the Tibet Mission are already assembled there.

THE case of the Empress against Pengelly Phillips, former Manager of the Provincial Bank at Delhi, was to be tried in the Lahore Chief Court yesterday by Mr. Justice Plowden and a special jury.

THE new Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces has announced his intention of arriving in India at the beginning of August. As the High Court closes for the vacation at the end of July, Mr. Edge will have two good months before him for enjoying the climate before entering regularly into harness.

THERE are three European cases awaiting trial at the criminal sessions of the Lahore Chief Court. One is that of a military telegraph signaller from Mecan Meer, charged with criminal breach of trust; the other of two soldiers charged with the murder of a native on the road to Simla; and the third is the case of Mr. Phillips, of the Bank at Delhi. In the latter case efforts are being made to induce the Chief Court to hold a special sessions at Delhi, where all the witnesses and Bank books are; but it might be urged as a *contra* argument that an impartial jury could hardly be got together in Delhi, where the case has been much discussed.

THE latest ascertained earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway are at the rate of close on Rs. 300 per mile per week over the whole 1,400 miles of line—a first-class performance.

A SHOCKING murder was committed a few nights ago at Kandiwala in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. Mahomed Khan, the Loond Chief, was found murdered in his bed. His half brother is believed to be concerned in the murder, and is in custody. Colonel Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Rawlins, the District Superintendent of Police, are on the spot enquiring into the case.

EIGHTEEN natives of Palum are being tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi for rioting, and for assaulting soldiers. As one of the soldiers assaulted is still too ill to give his evidence, the prisoners have been bound down, under penalties of Rs. 200 each, to appear when the case is called on again. Another of the soldiers was also so ill that he fainted in the witness-box. When he revived, he was asked if he could identify any of the prisoners. He identified some, and said that the leader of the attack on him and his comrades was not there, but was walking about downstairs in the cutcherry compound. This gentleman was promptly arrested, and bound down in a sum of Rs. 300.

PEOPLE who lay foundation-stones are generally expected to pay for the honour by subscribing handsomely towards the building in process of erection. This being so, it seems to have occurred to that eminently practical body, the Primitive Methodists, that there is no particular reason why an indefinite number of foundation-stones should not be laid to a single building on these advantageous terms, and a writer in a contemporary says that the other day he saw a Methodist chapel with no less than eight of these stones, all duly inscribed. This is a truly excellent idea, and might with much advantage be adopted by the promoters of all kinds of public buildings.

THAT there should be a certain amount of rivalry among Indian railway companies is only natural, but that it should be carried to such a length as to be prejudicial to public interests is hardly creditable. As an instance in point, no letters or papers from Bombay or Madras were received in Calcutta on Friday; because the Bombay mail reaching Jubulpore three-and-a-half hours late the East Indian Railway would not wait for the letters. There should surely be some co-operative system of working between great railway companies, and the public interests should not be allowed to suffer because one company will not wait for the train coming along another company's line.

UNCERTAIN telegraphic communication with Diamond Island is now more or less chronic, but it has taken an acute turn lately, just at the setting in of the cyclone season. Diamond Island (says a Calcutta paper) is the most important meteorological station in the Bay for the forecasting of these cyclones, and yet day after day and week after week there is no return from this quarter in the daily report. Day after day the column is a blank, and we are informed that "owing to the non-arrival again of the Diamond Island report, it is not possible to say with certainty whether a storm is forming." It is of the greatest importance that the line should be maintained in good working order at this season, and, indeed, the present state of things may any day lead to a serious disaster.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir having expressed a desire for extending railway communication to his territories, the Government of India have made arrangements that the several routes into the Valley shall be carefully reconnoitred this season. Colonel De Bourbel, R.E., who is now under the 55 years' rule unemployed, has been selected to conduct these surveys, the Military Department having placed his services temporarily at the disposal of the Kashmir Government. The surveys will necessarily be heavy, as at least 10th routes will have to be examined, but it is believed one season will be sufficient in which to select the most favourable, and make an approximate estimate of the cost.

LAST year, when war was threatened on the Afghan borders, a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed both by Government and the public in regard to a proposal to form a volunteer reserve in India. Men who had ceased to be active combatants, but who were eager and willing to place themselves again under discipline, came forward and long rolls of names were submitted to the Government of India—only to be pigeon-holed, as the need for their services vanished. Up to date nothing has been done to bring this important factor of national defence into existence, indicating singular apathy on the part of the authorities.

ALTHOUGH the trade with Upper Burma has been greatly interrupted during the past year, it does not show such a falling off compared with the previous year as might have been expected. The returns are complete for the eleven months ending February 1886, and the imports amount to Rs. 1,40,87,618. For the corresponding period of 1885 and 1884 the imports amounted to Rs. 1,85,18,563 and Rs. 1,45,11,884, respectively. In the past year the total imports into Lower Burma by land amounted to Rs. 1,92,71,544. Of this sum Karennee contributes Rs. 34,34,288; Zimme, Rs. 13,51,795; the North Shan States, Rs. 1,07,750; the South Shan States, Rs. 22,015; and Siam, Rs. 2,87,678. The total exports to these countries amount to Rs. 1,76,18,753. Exports to the value of two lakhs' worth went to the North Shan States, while 12½ lakhs' worth went to Siam. It may be expected that during the ensuing year, under the fostering care of British rule in Upper Burma, the trade will advance greatly beyond the maximum of past years.

POLICE orders, though made with the best of intentions, are not always legal. By a recent order of the Rangoon police all Burmese or natives of India going in the streets after 9 p.m. must carry a light or be arrested and taken before a magistrate if they cannot give a good account of themselves. Under this order some thousands of people must have been fined in the past six months in sums varying from eight annas to a rupee. A Suratti trader who could give a good account of himself, and to whom therefore the order could hardly apply, was fined Rs. 10 by the Assistant Magistrate for being out of his house without a light; and it is on his application to revise the order fining him that it seems probable it will be decided that the whole thing is illegal. The Court, although judgment has been postponed, seemed to agree with Mr. Allen, late Government Advocate, that the police had no power to make such an order, and that their only duty was to maintain order in the streets. Mr. Allen said it shocked his feelings to hear the flippant way in which the Government Advocate talked of police powers and police convenience. It might perhaps suit the police very well if the public did not use the streets at night at all, or if doing so, they were ordered to keep their hands in their pockets or behind their backs; but the Government Advocate seemed to forget that the public liberty and convenience was of far greater importance than the convenience of the police. "The truth of it," says a correspondent, "is that the Government, not in Rangoon only, but all over the province, have been trying to carry on the work of keeping order cheaply, and like most cheap things it has been done very badly. Our police are too few and too badly paid, and we try and remedy it by a stupid order like the one in question, made to apply only to certain sections of the community. If Government wish us to live under a Curfew law, they should pass the law and not try and turn policemen into legislators as seems to have been done."

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LEMESURIER returned to the Presidency on Saturday from inspection duty at Buxar. He was accompanied by Captain Hamilton, the Deputy Quartermaster-General, Presidency District.

MAJOR W. A. MAYNARD, No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, London Division, has been placed on the temporary half-pay list.

LIEUTENANT C. DE C. HAMILTON, L Battery 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been placed on the seconded list.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AND COLONEL G. G. STEWART, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, having been appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion, has been ordered to England to join.

MAJOR A. E. GARNAULT, Commanding B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, now on leave, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to the Mauritius.

MAJOR A. J. PEARSON, on the seconded list, has been posted to the command of B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, *vice* Garnault, promoted.

LIEUTENANT E. W. CARRICK, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer to the 13th Madras Infantry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. T. HATCHELL, Wing Commander, 2nd Madras Infantry, has been appointed Second in Command, *vice* Shaw, seconded for service on the Staff.

CAPTAIN H. T. FAITHFUL, 19th Punjab Infantry, has been ordered to Simla for employment in the Intelligence Branch.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Cannanore on the 21st April, Private John Hennessey, 2nd Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges:—(1) wounding with intent to commit murder, (2) wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, in having at Cannanore, on the 8th March, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded Lance Corporal William Moss, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a loaded rifle. Found guilty of the second charge, and sentenced to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The sentence has been duly confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant the Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been ordered to join the 4th Battalion of his regiment at Chakrata, Bengal, on transfer.

LIEUTENANT C. V. F. TOWNSEND, 7th Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the 3rd Sikh Infantry, Kohat, as officiating Wing Officer.

BRIGADE-SURGEON W. H. ROBERTS, M.D., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Surgeon-General during the employment of Dr. Farquhar on other duty.

FIRST-CLASS VETERINARY-SURGEON S. R. SARTIN has been appointed to the Veterinary charge of the Madras Body Guard.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. KEYSER, C.B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, commands the garrison of Cannanore in General Carnegy's absence at Hyderabad.

COLONEL CHARLES BALL-ACTON, an old Indian who gave over the command of the 51st to Colonel Farrington in March last year, has been provided for till his retirement, which will take place in December 1888, by being appointed to the 48th District, *vice* Colonel Whitehead, who vacates after a tenure of five years. He has over thirty-five years' service, nearly all of which he passed in the 51st Light Infantry.

COLONEL MOORSOM, who last November gave over command of the East Lancashire Regiment, in which he had served for thirty-one years, has been appointed to the charge of the Winchester Regimental District, in the place of the late Colonel Sturt. This is one of the best districts in the service. The troops to be looked after are the 37th Regiment (37th and 67th) and five Volunteer battalions. Colonel Moorsom, having taken up his quarters near Portsmouth, was close at hand. He will be able to hold his new appointment for the full term of five years.

THE MONSOON.

THE German steamer Ehrenpeles (Capt. Fischer), which has arrived in harbour from Cardiff with a cargo of coals for the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, reports that after leaving Suez on May 20th she experienced strong northerly winds down the Red Sea and strong westerly winds from Perim to Socotra. After leaving Socotra it blew a heavy gale from the south-west, with a heavy sea running. This continued to within four hundred miles of Bombay, when the wind gradually moderated night by night. According to Captain Fischer he never experienced more sultry weather. From his statement as to its progress, vessels now leaving the port may expect to meet the monsoon with the south-west winds after the first day. The arrival of the monsoon in Bombay, with the opening heavy fall of rain, may be anticipated about the 8th inst.

AFFAIRS AT GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, MAY 30.

THE weather is unusually oppressive, and fever has made its appearance throughout the city to an extent which raised the fee of native doctors and hakeems from Rs. 2 to 5.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia's health is in a most critical condition. He has intended to end his days, as it is rumoured, at some shrine of sanctity such as Benares or Bithore. This morning he has been, as advised by astrologers, removed from his residence to tents pitched near the railway station, and it is almost certain that he leaves the station in a period of a day or two. The Prime Minister and the Heir Apparent of Scindia have persuaded His Highness to give up his intention of proceeding on a pilgrimage. Colonel Bannerman, the Resident, under the instructions of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, constantly comes to see His Highness. The Government of India has also made enquiries after his health; Sir Ganpat Rao has again, on behalf of the nobles of the State, requested the Maharaja to secure the services of European doctors through the Agent to the Governor-General, but unfortunately his advice has been disregarded by Scindia, who prefers taking medicine of uneducated fakeers and goshauyees.

Mr. Morgan, an Assistant Engineer on the Indian Midland Railway, died of heat apoplexy at the Gwalior Railway station the other day.

H. H. the Maharajah, on the recommendation of his Prime Minster, has directed the establishment of four charitable dispensaries in his Malwa possessions at a cost of Rs. 2,000 a month. It is certainly a great boon to the poor, who were always in need of such institutions.

During the past year no attack has ever been made on the Government and Durbar mails; the arrangement throughout the State of police posts along the road has preserved an unbroken security. Sir Dinkar Rao is at Indore, and it is assumed he is anxious to go back to ministerial duties of Gwalior, through the instrumentality and recommendation of Sir Lepel Griffin, who has vehemently declined to do anything for him, and his disappointment caused him to leave Indore for Allahabad.

The other day a royal salute of 31 guns was fired from H. H.'s Artillery in honour of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Birthday, and a grand durbar was held at the Residency, in which Sir Gunpatrao, on behalf of the Gwalior Durbar, with a number of Sirdars, attended, and spoke as follows:—

"It affords me a special pleasure to participate on this auspicious occasion, and to tender my loyal and sincere congratulation to Her Majesty upon entering into the new year. May the limits of her dominion be extended, success be gained over all her enemies, and may she continue to take interest into the welfare and prosperity of her Indian subjects as hitherto."

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THE following Government Resolution No. 1230, General Department, dated 3rd April 1886, on the subject of the Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for 1884-85, was yesterday issued to the members of the Town Council.

Annual Reports: Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind for 1884-5; Administration Report of the Bombay Municipality for 1884-85.

No. 1230 OF 1886.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1886.

RESOLUTION.—The number of municipalities (163) existing in the Presidency in the year under review was less by three than in the previous year. Part of the suburbs of Poona was constituted a separate Municipal district, while our small municipalities in Sind were abolished. Measures are being taken for the abolition of several other small municipalities in that province.

Bombay Act II. of 1884 was not brought into force in any municipal district before the close of the year under review, and the constitution of the various municipalities remained the same as in the previous year. The total number of official and non-official Commissioners in the different divisions in 1884-85 is contrasted with that in 1883-84 in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Official. 1883-84.	Official. 1884-85.	Non-official. 1883-84.	Non-official. 1884-85.
Northern	182	180	293	291
Central	346	346	556	567
Southern	220	217	401	398
Sind	194	180	379	329
Total ...	942	923	1,629	1,585

The decrease in the number of Commissioners in Sind is due to the abolition of four municipalities abovementioned and that in the Northern and Southern Divisions to the fact that vacancies in some Municipalities were not filled up, as arrangements were being made for the reconstitution of the municipal boards in accordance with the Act above specified.

There was a material improvement in the attendance at the meetings of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The members of the city municipalities in the mofussil also appear to have generally paid commendable attention to their duties, and the reports of the non-official chairmen evince a very creditable interest in municipal administration on the part of these gentlemen; but a large number of the members of the Ahmedabad, Viramgaum, Surat, Broach, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Karachi and Hyderabad municipalities failed to attend two-thirds of the meetings. In some of the town municipalities in the Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind the quarterly general meetings were not regularly held, and in others the managing committees did not meet frequently, while many Commissioners in all divisions rendered themselves liable to removal from office for failing to attend two-thirds of the meetings. As the results of the elections which have been held since the close of the year under review have been generally reported to be satisfactory, and as care has been taken to nominate gentlemen who had shown evidence of public spirit, it is expected that in future there will be less occasion for complaint on these grounds.

The general financial results of municipal administration in the year under review and the previous year respectively are shown in the following statement:—

Divisions.	Income during year. 1883-84.	Income during year. 1884-85.	Total Funds for disposal. 1883-84.	Total Funds for disposal. 1884-85.	Total Expenditure. 1883-84.	Total Expenditure. 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	57,85,439	66,43,921	58,10,410	66,48,921	67,20,768	67,20,768
Northern Division ...	8,39,451	9,88,310	10,52,592	11,78,019	9,14,545	9,14,545
Central do. ...	10,07,653	9,83,986	15,77,863	14,55,102	11,06,696	9,14,519
Southern do. ...	3,55,821	3,55,460	4,65,478	4,74,599	3,49,387	3,26,387
Sind	9,67,144	8,07,108	14,94,461	14,92,790	8,94,791	10,16,595
Total...	90,15,538	96,08,735	104,00,799	112,44,431	91,69,646	98,95,804

The figures given for Bombay are taken from the statements forwarded with the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 9307, dated 20th October 1885, and the expenditure is therein shown to exceed the total income by Rs. 79,837. But on both sides of the account there are large sums under the head of deposits and advances. From Mr. Ollivant's Administration Report it appears that the income was considerably in excess of the expenditure proper, the net surplus being Rs. 3,32,847. There were, however, at the close of the year both considerable outstanding balances and unpaid liabilities. The increase in the municipal income of the Northern Division is mainly under the heads of loans and deposits, while the decrease in the Central Division is principally due to the fact that no loans were taken up in that division in the year under review. The discrepancy between the closing balance of 1883-84 and the opening balance of 1884-85 shown for the Southern Division is due to the separation of municipal and dispensary accounts, and that for Sind to the abolition of some municipalities. The provision of the Act regarding audit was carried out in all municipalities except those of Parola, Bhadgaon, Trimbak, and Maini. The Commissioners and Presidents of municipalities also exercised [illegible] municipalities rose from Rs. 13,80,525 in 1883-84 to Rs. 14,28,464 in 1884-85. There was a large decrease in Sind, especially in Kurrachee, where several important works were carried out during the year. The special purposes for which balances are being accumulated by several municipalities have been specified in the reviews of the reports for previous years.

The amount of property rates due but not collected in the town of Bombay at the close of the year under review was Rs. 2,66,825 and of wheel-tax Rs. 13,100, but a large part of these sums has since been recovered. The outstanding balances were also very large in Poona and Sholapur, but it is stated that measures have been taken to collect them. The Commissioner, S. D., has given no information regarding the balances outstanding in that division.

The following statement shows the actual receipts (exclusive of loans and deposits) of municipalities from different sources in the year under review and the previous year respectively:—

Divisions.	Octroi. 1883-84.	Octroi. 1884-85.	Direct Taxation. 1883-84.	Direct Taxation. 1884-85.	Miscellaneous, including Rents, Fines, Payment for services rendered, &c. 1883-84.	Miscellaneous, including Rents, Fines, Payment for services rendered, &c. 1884-85.	Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds. 1883-84.	Grants-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds. 1884-85.	Total. 1883-84.	Total. 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	9,22,320	10,32,887	17,18,501	19,81,414	11,06,545	10,09,139	85,672	90,000	97,35,032	97,35,032
Northern Division...	4,12,837	4,15,830	2,91,957	2,68,123	95,538	90,661	18,719	11,180	8,14,174	8,56,870
Central do. ...	4,15,515	4,00,487	3,00,889	3,94,283	1,11,185	1,12,206	17,817	6,453	8,56,870	8,19,387
Southern do. ...	1,46,978	1,54,291	1,28,073	1,28,133	40,620	36,529	7,490	4,031	3,19,387	3,49,803
Sind	4,99,562	4,96,669	79,169	56,360	2,21,973	3,61,041	1,500	1,500	9,48,803	9,69,846
Total...	23,97,212	24,98,904	25,18,589	28,28,313	15,75,811	16,09,573	1,44,122	1,26,900	66,69,846	70,29,458

There was an increase in Bombay under all heads. The decrease in Sind mainly results from the fact that the realizations from the sale of land in Karachi were comparatively small in the year under review, whereas in the previous year they were exceptionally large. The causes of the variations in the other divisions will be shown in the comments on the several sources of revenue.

The incidence of taxation in the different divisions in the year under review is contrasted with that in the previous year in the following statement:—

Divisions.	1883-84. Rs. a. p.	1884-85. Rs. a. p.
Bombay	3 6 7½	3 14 4½
Northern Division	1 3 10	1 3 3
Central do.	1 1 7	1 3 7
Southern do.	0 12 6	0 12 9
Sind	1 12 0	1 11 2
Total ...	1 13 5	1 15 11

The increase in the incidence in Bombay is considerable owing to the material improvement in the revenue from taxation. The number of other mofussil municipalities (47), in which the incidence of taxation exceeded Re. 1, was the same as in the previous year. The remarks which were made on this subject in reviewing the reports of previous years continue to be applicable. It is explained with reference to paragraph 9 of Government Resolution No. 1167, dated 30th March 1885, that in making the calculation for Singapur for the year 1883-84 the proceeds of the poll-tax were omitted, and in making that for Pandharpur, the pilgrim population was included. In the statements now under review the usual method of calculation has been adopted, and the incidence shown for these towns, as for others, which are places of pilgrimage, is accordingly exceptionally high.

Some improvement was made in the year under review in the system of municipal taxation. The levy of octroi was discontinued at Maini in Satara, a house-tax was introduced into Islampur and Sangola, and a conservancy cess into Lonavla. The tax on leather was abolished in Ahmedabad, Jalgaon and in most of the municipal districts in Sind, that on hides in Broach and Sangola, that on fodder in Poona, and that on the sale of animals in some the municipal districts in Dharwar and Satara. The objectionable tax on the stamping of cloth was discontinued at Sangola and Islampur, but in some of the municipal towns in the Satara District it is still levied. The rates of house-tax were revised in Thana, and those of wheel-tax and tolls in Bandora. In Nasik and Trimbak a special tax on pilgrims was levied, as the year under review was the Sinhast year, in which these towns are visited by exceptionally large numbers of pilgrims, and a large expenditure on conservancy is thus necessitated. The question of making the pilgrim tax permanent in these towns is under the consideration of the municipal committees. It has been reported that there is some opposition to the measure, but the Governor in Council trusts that it will eventually be recognized that without very careful conservancy places to which pilgrims resort in large crowds must continue to be foci of disease, and that it is but equitable that they should assist in meeting the cost of the special measures of conservancy which they render necessary. The schedules of octroi were revised in Dhandhuka, Wai, Islampur, Sholapur, Sangola and in all the municipal towns in the Dharwar District. The duties on wheat, oilseeds, metals and several other articles were abolished in Sukkur, those on metals in Bubak, and those on gunny bags in Karachi and Hyderabad. Further changes have been introduced in several municipal towns since the close of the year under review, including the abolition of tolls in Dharwar, which appear from the chairman's report to have been a system of levying octroi on goods other than those on which the levy of the duty was authorized.

The total number of municipal towns in which octroi was levied during the year under review was 123, or five less than in the previous year. The statement in paragraph 8 shows that in the Central Division and in Sind there was a decrease in the income from octroi, but that in the other divisions, and particularly in Bombay, there was an increase. The decrease in the Central Division occurred chiefly in Sholapur and is attributed to the reduction in that town of the rates of the duty. The proportion of the total income from taxation which was contributed by octroi in the year under review and the previous year respectively, was as follows:—

Divisions.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Bombay	34 per cent.	34 per cent.
Northern Division....	58 "	60 "
Central do. ...	58 "	50 "
Southern do. ...	53 "	54 "
Sind	86 "	89 "
Total ...	48 "	46 "

The incidence of octroi per head of the population of all towns in which it was levied was Re. 1-0-4 as compared with Re. 0-15-7 in the previous year. In the city of Bombay and the several Divisions it was as follows:—Bombay Rs. 1-5-4½, Northern Division Re. 0-13-2, Central Division Re. 0-12-4, Southern Division Re. 0-7-8, Sind, Rs. 1-8-3.

13. In the following towns the incidence exceeded Re. 1 per head, and as might be expected the deduced consumption per head of one or more articles in the smaller of these towns largely exceeded the standards which have been accepted: Ahmedabad, Dakor, Broach, Ankleshvar, Surat, Dhulia, Poona City, Satara, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sirsi, Chiplun, Karachi, Sehwan, Tata, Keti Bandar, Mirpur Batoro. Hyderabad, Tando Muhammad Khan, Tando Alahyar, Tando Adam, Shahdadpur, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Garhi Yasin, Larkhana, Umarkot, Mitti, Nagar, Jacobabad.

A comparison of the tables with those in paragraphs 12 and 13 of Government Resolution No. 1167, dated 30th March 1885, shows little, if any improvement in relieving articles in transit from duty, and in some instances to continue to be given. His Excellency in Council is, however, aware that more vigorous measures have been adopted since the close of the year, and notices with special satisfaction the statement of Mr. Propert that the strongest efforts to meet the views of Government are now being made throughout the province of Khandesh, in several municipal towns of which district important articles of trade have been shown to be subjected to duty. It must, however, be observed with reference to the foot-note to the table in paragraph 14 of that officer's report that a reduction of the rate of duty will not remove the evil, although it of course mitigates it, and will not affect at all the deduced average consumption. The same misapprehension underlies the statement of the Collector of Kaira that an amendment of the rate of octroi on metal would be directed if a wealthy person were to give to each member of his caste a metal utensil. Mr. Spry's remarks appear to be directed against the suitability of the standards of consumption which have been adopted, but, as has been frequently explained, these standards are merely regarded as approximate estimates of ordinary actual consumption, and if it can be shown that the actual consumption of the municipal population is in any case in excess of the estimate, the explanation will, of course, be accepted. But it is impossible that many of the figures given above can represent the actual consumption of the municipal population. They are always highest in towns on important trade routes. It is necessary therefore in the public interests that in such towns the duty on articles which enter into the general trade of the country should be abolished altogether unless bonded warehouses are established. The system of granting refunds is never likely to be effectual in such cases, and unless refunds can be obtained without difficulty it will not be effectual in any case. Except in Bombay, Karachi and Sukkur, in which fairly satisfactory arrangements are made for the grant of refunds on the large quantities of grain which pass through the towns for export to Europe and elsewhere, the amount of duty refunded was, as in previous years, quite insignificant. It has not been stated how far the proposal of the Commissioner, S. D., to reduce to 4 annas the minimum amount which may be claimed, which was approved in paragraph 12 of Government Resolution No. 1167, dated 30th March 1885, has been carried out either in that or in other divisions, but in some of the separate reports the adoption of it is mentioned. It is hoped that no avoidable delay will occur in the general introduction of so desirable a reform. It was also stated in that Resolution that if an article was not produced within municipal limits it was not understood why the identification of it should be required before granting a refund. The Acting Commissioner, N. D., fears, if refunds were granted without proof that duty had been paid for the articles on which they are claimed, a door would be opened for fraud. But the species of fraud referred to could occur only by evading the duty when the goods enter the town, and the inducement to evade the duty exists, and must be provided against whether the goods are consumed within municipal limits or re-exported. It appears, therfore, to His Excellency in Council that there is not sufficient reason for requiring proof that goods subjected to duty have actually paid duty before a refund is granted, and it is hoped that rules, which contain such a provision, will be modified. As Mr. Stewart points out, it is often difficult, if noti mpossible, to establish the identity of goods once they have broken bulk, and if refunds are refused on that ground, many articles, which are not consumed by the municipal population or by persons who profit directly from the administration of the municipalities to which duty is paid, must continue to be taxed. In accordance with Government Resolution No 1975, dated 28th May 1885, the Commissioners will submit quarterly reports of the measures taken to carry out these instructions and previous instructions on the same subject, and the Governor in Council confidently expects that there will soon be no ground for complaint that goods in transit are subjected to municipal duty. It is hoped that these reports will be submitted within a reasonable time after the close of the period to which they relate. Those for the quarter ending 30th September 1885 for the Southern Division for and some districts in the Central Division have not yet been received.

There was a decrease in the revenue from direct taxation in the Northern Division and in Sind. In the Southern Division the receipts were nearly the same as in the previous year. The large increase in the realizations from direct taxation in Bombay is mainly due to the recovery during the year under review of the balances of property rates outstanding on account of previous years, but progress has been made with the fresh valuation of properties with the result that there has been a considerable increase in assessment to the consolidated rate. In all Divisions except the Northern Division and Sind there was an increase in the revenue from house-tax, and in all except the Southern Division an increase in that from conservancy cess. The Governor in Council concurs with the Commissioner in Sind in regarding the reduction in the rates of house tax in Sukkur, which were before light, as a retrograde measure.

The total municipal expenditure including the repayment of debts incurred in 1884-85, amounted to Rs. 98,95,804 as compared with Rs. 91,69,645 in 1883-84. The following table shows the expenditure under different heads in the year under review:—

Divisions.	General Establishment. 1884-85.	Public Safety. 1884-85.	Public Health. 1884-85.	Public Instructions. 1884-85.	Public Works. 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	3,46,974	7,12,460	24,26,735	22,600	6,04,941
Northern Div...	98,814	98,163	3,32,088	24,845	2,28,092
Central do. ...	1,19,510	45,267	4,46,421	30,827	1,62,402
Southern do. ...	46,915	15,329	1,56,376	13,795	60,292
Sind	1,06,102	86,459	5,18,900	40,538	1,69,301
Total	7,18,315	9,45,698	38,80,520	1,32,495	12,22,713

Divisions.	Contribution to Provincial or Local Funds. 1884-85.	Debt. 1884-85.	Miscellaneous. 1884-85.	Total. 1883-84.	Total. 1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	23,61,794	77,466	2,45,754	59,59,781	67,23,755
N. Divn..	5,134	1,08,437	32,390	8,62,833	9,14,544
C. do. ...	797	92,990	16,510	11,06,696	9,14,520
S. do. ...	850	18,731	12,408	3,15,491	3,26,383
Sind	600	68,879	11,305	8,94,791	10,16,594
Total..	7,381	26,53,831	1,50,079	3,34,846

little was done beyond repairing gutters and surface drains.

The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay reports that during the past five or six years there has been marked progress towards improvement in milch cattle stable accommodation, but that the progress should have been greater. His view that it is not the province of the municipality to provide accommodation for all the milch cattle of Bombay appears correct, and if insanitary arrangements can be removed through the exercise of the power of licensing, nothing more seems to be required. Overcrowding and want of proper ventilation are evils which it will probably be found more difficult to remedy, but the very large mortality, from phthisis and other respiratory affections, shows the desirability of adopting such measures of prevention as are practicable.

The large sum of Rs. 5,39,800 was spent in Bombay on the construction and improvement of roads. In Ahmedabad, Broach, and Surat also considerable sums were devoted to these objects. In other towns the amounts expended on the construction of roads were not considerable.

The amount extended by the Bombay Municipality on the public instruction (Rs. 22,500) was the same as in the previous year, but that expended by the mofussil municipalities rose from Rs. 1,02,940, in 1883-84 to Rs. 1,09,994 in 1884-85. The municipalities of Thana and Ratnagiri incurred no expenditure under this head while the amounts spent by the Broach and Satara Municipality were respectively Rs. 600 and Rs. 50 only. The Satara Municipality has, however, provided Rs. 750 for the support of primary schools during the current year. By Bombay Act II. of 1884, it has been made the duty of every municipality to make adequate provision for the establishment and maintenance of middle class and primary schools within municipal limits, and arrangements for carrying out this requirement of the law are in progress. Some municipalities have experienced difficulty in supplying funds for this purpose, but it is clear that the expenditure could not have equitably continued to be met from the local fund contributed principally by persons who live outside municipal limits. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has noticed objections urged against the measure by Mr. Mackenzie, Collector of Broach, but similar objections were disposed of by Government Resolution in the Educational Department, No. 1737, dated 24th September 1885. A liberal contribution is made from Provincial revenues.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the municipal law amounted to 6,267 in Bombay, 2,814 in the Northern Division, 1,944 in the Central Division. No information has been given regarding the number of municipal offences reported in the other divisions. The remarks of Mr. Ollivant regarding the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted, should be communicated to the Judicial Department.

Other matters of local importance have been dealt with in the reports but do not call for notice from Government. There is still much room for improvements in matters to which attention has been called in this and previous [reviews, and the progress made by some municipalities in carrying out reforms which have been shown to be desirable cannot be regarded as satisfactory, but there is evidence that the municipal funds are generally administered with discretion, and that much is being done to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the municipal population. From the interest taken in the elections, it may be inferred that the advantages of municipal administration are gradually being recognized and when they are fully appreciated there will be less difficulty in obtaining in a legitimate manner the funds which are required for much-needed improvements.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Consideration of the resolution was adjourned until the next meeting of the Council.

THE NEW POLICE IN BURMA.

From time to time the telegrams from Rangoon have contained allusions to the alleged misconduct of the new police on their way to Upper Burma from Rangoon. A letter written to the *Rangoon Times* by a passenger on his way up the Irrawady, in company with the new levies, does not dispel previous unfavourable accounts of their behaviour :—

I write to tell you something of the annoyance the employés of the Irrawardy Flotilla Company have to put up with when native troops are conveyed by ordinary passenger steamers. Take a single voyage as an example. Recently 195 newly-enlisted Punjabi police and 15 sepoys of a regiment were embarked, but no European officer was sent in charge. At each station the bazaar people are looted, and women insulted, and many of the passengers prefer to leave the steamer [illegible] caught by them. When attempting to remonstrate with some sepoys of the regiment who had taken up far more room than was necessary for their accommodation, and allowed no Burman passenger to spread his mat within a wide radius of them, one of the sepoys shook his fist in my face and asked me if I remembered '57. Had I "gone for" him, he would have reported me to his commanding officer. At all stations so far a large amount of cargo had to be left behind, as the shippers dare not travel in the same steamer.

The steamer's clerk was bathing, and a Punjabi "requisitioned" (I believe that is the military definition of what we call stole) his soap. The clerk asked for it back, and for answer the Punjabi seized him by the throat. After a struggle the man was put in irons, but the captain deemed it prudent to let him out, fearing a rising among his comrades.

As I write a Burman complains that the sepoys are fighting over the cot of his sick mother ; all the consolation that I can give him is "move your mother to some other place." Burmans are not allowed to cook at the ship's cooking places, though there is ample room for all, nor do they allow them to use the latrines. They are unprovided with firewood, so "requisition" the mild Burman's firewood. The company's agent at Henzada states that the relatives of two women who had been grossly insulted by the brutes got no satisfaction by reporting the affair to the authorities there. The Commander of the steamer is obliged to leave every station before night and anchor in the stream for fear of the men devastating the town. Were I to tell you of each complaint that has been made of the "Conquering Army." I should take up too much of your time, but I think the foregoing will be sufficient to show you what the poor people have to put up with from the nation that would spread civilisation among them.

I would be much obliged if you would object in your paper to the sending of *untrained* natives among the ordinary passengers unless there is an officer in charge.

DR. BELLEW, C.S.I.

Referring to the recent retirement of Deputy Surgeon-General Bellew, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, and to the fact that his only reward was a C.S.I., given to him thirteen years ago, the Allahabad paper says :—

Dr. Bellew's services to India, valuable in many ways were not those of a mere Surgeon in this or that Province ; his claim to consideration was based on the good political work he had done in connection with the varying phases of Central Asian politics and his peculiar knowledge of the Asiatic races bordering on our North-West Frontier. Dr. Bellew, after having seen in the base hospital at Scutari in 1855 some of the worst results of war, came out to India in 1856 and was posted to the Guides Corps, with which his name was long associated. In the following year he saw what political service meant as he accompanied the Mission sent to Kanhadar, and was absent from India until June 1858. His story of the life led in Kandahar, where, to add to the normal dangers was the excitement among the officials and people by reason of the Sepoy Mutiny, is very interesting, and shows how keenly observant he was of everything connected with Oriental life, particularly in its domestic phases. He had a great taste for the Persian and Pushtu languages, which he studied with an energy which made him, as a colloquial scholar, almost unrivalled on the frontier ; and on return to Hoti Murdan he began to make his personal influence widely felt among the savage frontier tribesmen. They would trust a man who could talk to them with an ease and fluency to which a European seldom attained ; and then his skill as a surgeon and an oculist impressed them greatly with his marvellous powers. He opened a hospital near the Guides' lines, and therein treated a large number of patients annually—men chiefly suffering from gunshot wounds received in border frays. The experience thus gained in this class of surgery would have made Dr. Bellew an invaluable surgeon in field service, but his career did not lie in that direction. He left the Guides in 1868 to become Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, and in the following year he had a short spell of political service with the Amir Shere Ali on his historical visit to India. In 1871 he was chosen to accompany the Seistan Mission for the settlement of the Perso-Afghan Frontier ; and in 1873 he went with Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Yarkand, doing good work on each occasion, and by his influence as a hakim among all classes of the people materially smoothing away difficulties in those wild countries. In Yarkand and Kashgar, for instance, he opened hospitals which even women attended ; and his successful operations for cataract made his name reverenced in every town and village the mission passed through. In 1878 he got his reward departmentally, being appointed Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab ; but simultaneously with this promotion he was ordered to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission to Kabul. He had already been specially associated with Sir Lewis Pelly in dealing with Shere Ali's demands put forward by Sirdar Nur Mahomed Khan, and was thoroughly conversant with the tangled skein of Afghan politics. The Mission was turned back and the Afghan war followed, with its first successes and its later sad phases.

After Cavagnari's death, Dr. Bellew was sent up to Kabul on special duty by Lord Lytton, but did not reach the Shuturgurdun in time to share in Sir Frederick Robert's advance. He was associated with Sir Charles (then Colonel) MacGregor in examining fully into the Ameer Yakub Khan's conduct : and upon their joint report, we believe, the Ameer was deported. Dr. Bellew soon afterwards returned to India, and his reward for the special work he had done and the danger incurred during the siege of Sherpur was the thanks of Parliament. He returned to his Sanitary Commissionership in the Punjab, and after being twice passed over for promotion in the Indian Medical Service—mainly because he had had the courage to differ with his Chief on some medical theory regarding cholera—he, like a sensible man, retired from the service. He had received his C.S.I. in 1873, and had more than once been on the list for a Knight Commandership of that Order ; but the Government, as we have said, are strangely forgetful at times of their old servants, and they overlooked the man who had, after the excitement and danger of political service in Seistan, Yarkand, the Peshawar Frontier, and Kabul, sunk to the level of a Sanitary Commissioner ! We have the best reason for knowing that Dr. Bellew's intimate knowledge of the Persian and Pushtu languages, his simple and winning manners with natives, and his exceptional surgical skill, gained for him an influence among Persians, Afghans, and Yarkandis invaluable to the heads of the political Missions to which he was attached. He was a man, too, of varied attainments : an archæologist, an amateur botanist, a collector and decipherer of some Oriental MSS., and in private life his simplicity of character and kindliness of disposition made him hosts of friends.

THE HABRA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday last at Barraset, Ram Abatur Pattiale late pointsman at Habra station, was charged before Mr. Gopendra Krishna Bahadur, C.S., under the Railway Act (IV. of 1879, sec. 26) for neglect of duty in not properly adjusting the eastern points of Habra railway station when the 54 down passenger train was approaching the station, and thereby causing her to enter the siding line, and collide with some ballast trucks, whereupon three men (coolies) loading the said trucks fell down, and were run over and killed. The following is the judgment of the Joint Magistrate convicting the prisoner :—

The accused is a porter and pointsman in the service of the Central Bengal Railway Company and stationed at the Habra station. The evidence proves that, on the morning of the 20th of May a collision took place between the No. 54 down train and 11 trucks of the ballast train, which had been put into the siding before the No. 54 down train approached the Habra station, and that three persons were run over and killed by the incoming train through the negligence of the accused in not turning the points for the main line. The accused omitted to turn the point for the main line and the engine and some of the carriages of the No. 54 down got into the siding and knocked the three men off the ballast trucks. The defendant, says that he is not responsible for the accident, because he did not hold the points all for the incoming train, having been previously dismissed by the station master that morning. He failed to prove his plea. The evidence proves that the accused had been deputed to hold the points after the out report had been received from Gobarbunga. Further, that he was seen leaving the points after the accident, and that he was arrested by the driver. The defence alleged that it was the duty of the station-master to see that the points were set right, and that it was the duty of the fireman and the driver, under Rule 228 of the Subsidiary Railway Rules, to look out for all signals, and that they failed to see that the disc was not in their favour. This can hardly be an excuse for the accused in not holding the points correctly himself, though no doubt if the driver and the fireman were to blame. The accused is not a novice at the work. He had worked the points since November last. It was owing to his negligence primarily that three lives were lost ; and I therefore pass a severe sentence on him, which is that he be rigorously imprisoned for one year. I am at the same time bound to remark that the railway authorities have overlooked the provisions of Rule 90 of the Subsidiary Rules in not seeing that the khalassees or porters who are employed as pointsmen are certificated men. If more care were taken in the selection of proper persons for the performance of the duties of pointsmen, such serious accidents would be rare of occurrence, if not wholly impossible.

MARKETS.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Pekin, after giving an account of the arrival of the various syndicates which are now endeavouring to "exploit" the Chinese, refers as follows to the outcry for assistance to British traders by the foreign agents of Great Britain :—

The outcry for Government assistance is hardly creditable to the sagacity of English traders, and it betrays a deep unconsciousness of the true reason why English manufacturing and commercial enterprise is being overtaken by that of other countries. The fact is beyond doubt, but one needs to be removed to a certain distance from Europe to see it plainly. Whether you voyage eastwards, westwards, or southwards from England you meet with overwhelming evidences of the invasion of the commercial supremacy of England. And the cause is no less plain, but it is one which the British manufacturer will probably never admit. He prefers to rail at protective tariffs, bounties, and all the rest, rather than confess that he himself and the important class to which he belongs, are the inefficient cause of the comparative stagnation of the national industries. Foreign manufacturers and traders, and more especially Germans, since they discovered that it was possible to compete successfully with the English, have pursued the object with untiring energy, while the English, secure, as they thought, of the position have been half asleep, rely on the traditional strength of their position. The difference between the two is quite well illustrated in the simple adage, "He that would thrive must rise at five, but he that has thriven may lie till seven." The Germans have a position to win, the English one to defend, and the superior energy developed by the attack is the phenomenon which is so conspicuous to those whose lot it is to move about on the face of the earth. So long as England, with her colonial empire and sole command of the sea, held a quasi-monopoly of ocean borne commerce she could afford to be conservative, relying on the excellence of her wares to keep possession of her customers. But it is pathetic to see the manners and traditions of the monopolist clung to after the monopoly itself is gone. Foreign competitors aim at and succeed in supplying articles which, if not so good as English, probably serve the purpose better and are very much cheaper ; while English manufacturers obstinately work in the old grooves. The universal complaint against them, from Auckland to Montreal and from Tokio to Smyrna, is that they are impervious to new ideas, and they act on the principle that it is the business of their customers to adapt themselves to their manufactures. Australians have told me with sincere regret how their business with England diminishes year by year, while that with the United States increases, solely because the manufacturers of the latter country take pains to accommodate their customers, which the English will not do. A Canadian with whom I travelled years ago told me many ludicrous stories of his vain attempts to get things made in England as his customers required them. One of his articles, I remember, was axes, of which he had sent drawings and wooden models till he was tired, but could never get the pig-headed makers to vary their traditional form. All the explanation he could get out of them in reply to his complaints of the articles sent him was that "that was the way to make an axe." The same spirit affects every kind of manufacture in the United Kingdom.

There is no exaggeration at all in what I write. It is most laughable, though at the same time a little humiliating, to see honest John Bull giving himself these grand airs when the very ground on which he stands is undermined. And if you observe the distributing agencies, the contrast between the inaction of the English and the intelligent activity of their rivals is equally striking. The principle which the English follow is to leave all the world to find them out. So while Eastern Asia and the colonies—other countries too, no doubt—swarm with agents for all the manufactures of the Continent, who push their wares in and out of season, the English makes are left practically unadvertised. In small things and large it is the same. It is almost impossible to get samples of showcards out of English makers, while the Continentals are lavish in all these methods of advertising their goods. Herr Krupp has made a fortune and earned it well, by supplying China with guns, not owing to the superiority of the guns but to the energy with which they have been pushed. I have seen a letter quite recently from London mentioning a formerly eminent shipbuilding firm in England which is without orders because the managers adhere to the traditions of the elders which forbid them to solicit business, and as business does not apparently solicit them they have come to a standstill. Illustrations could be multiplied without end, and explanations of the state of things described could even be given which would be less flattering to English *a mour propre* than anything I have said. But to come back to the point I started from, the German representatives of their great national industries, though they will fall in their immediate object, will certainly learn something from their failure which will enable them to succeed in other ways which it is needless to point out, while their jealous English rivals content themselves with sitting at home and calling out to Hercules to come and help them.

LORD ROSEBERY AND GREECE.

A copy of a Circular Despatch addressed to her Majesty's representatives abroad, by Lord Rosebery, on May 6, respecting the affairs of Greece, has been presented to Parliament. The despatch recapitulates the events in Eastern Europe since the Congress of 1878, in order to show the interest felt by England in the welfare of Greece. The attitude assumed by Greece since the revolution in Eastern Roumelia is next noticed, and the sacrifices imposed upon the Porte in the maintenance of armies designed to meet and overcome a possible Greek attack.

In a paroxysm of irritation at the possible enlargement of a neighbouring and friendly Christian State, she has rushed to arms and made herself, not the calming and exemplary, but the menacing element in the condition of the East. It cannot be expected that the Turkish Government should consent to remain for an indefinite period in a condition of armed expectation. They have on several occasions addressed the Great Powers on the subject, and had it not been for the strenuous appeals of those Powers to the Porte to maintain a pacific and conciliatory attitude, matters would long before this have been brought to a crisis by the presentation of a direct demand by Turkey for Greek disarmament. It has been to save the Hellenic Government from this contingency, to maintain the faith of European engagements and to avert the risk of a war the consequences of which, however incalculable in other directions, could not fail to be calamitous to Greece, that the friendly pressure of her Majesty's Government and of the other Powers has been exercised.

Lord Rosebery then refers to the various representations made by the Powers to induce Greece to disarm, all of which were resisted by M. Delyannis. Then follows an account of the presentation of the Collective Note, and the unsatisfactory answer of the Greek Minister, which left the perilous situation unchanged. Lord Rosebery says he made a suggestion that the Greek Government should of their own accord supplement M. Delyannis's Note of the 29th ult. by written explanations of a definite character as to the progress of disarmament, which he would have endeavoured to induce other Governments to accept as sufficient and to keep secret if so desired for a short period ; but M. Delyannis refused to avail himself of the opportunity. Dealing with M. Delyannis's theory that a small State cannot without loss of dignity yield to pressure, his lordship holds that no doctrine can be conceived more fatal to those principles of self-respect and mora equality which form the basis of international relations. In conclusion, his lordship expresses the belief that in exercising material pressure upon the Hellenic Government to induce compliance with their reasonable demands, her Majesty's Government are adopting a course more friendly and favourable to Greece than that of leaving her to face single-handed a conflict with Turkey. But whether this be so or not, the first duty of her Majesty's Government is to co-operate with other European Powers for the maintenance of the general peace and to oppose a policy of unjust aggression which threatens disaster to Greece and a wanton disturbance of European peace.

RAILWAYS IN BULGARIA.

A Sofia correspondent writes :—Among the many difficult problems with which the Bulgarian Government now has to deal, there is perhaps none more serious and more complicated than that of the railways. The law regulating the subject of railway construction in the Principality was passed at a time when Russian influence was still supreme, and was drafted with the obvious purpose of keeping foreign enterprise and foreign capital out of the country by practically prohibitive legislation, and compelling Bulgaria to have recourse for her railways, as for everything else, to Russia.

M. Karaveloff, already anxious to escape from Russian tutelage, found, in default of a foreign company, a native one ready to undertake the construction of the Bulgarian section of the International line—Belgrade, Sofia, Constantinople—even on the onerous terms above alluded to, and a concession was given for the purpose of forming the company to a Bulgarian subject, M. Grossef, in May 1885. Russia's schemes were thus frustrated, but not without unpleasant results for the Principality.

From the very first doubts were entertained whether a Bulgarian company would possess sufficient resources, not to speak of the organisation, management, and technical knowledge requisite to carry out such an undertaking, and experience soon showed that such doubts were only too well founded. The works never made very satisfactory progress, and even without the revolution and the war, which led to their entire suspension, it is now generally acknowledged that they could not have been completed within the term fixed by Bulgaria's Treaty engagements, viz., October of this year. As I telegraphed to you last week, the native company has at last gone into liquidation, and M. [illegible] is leaving to form another one to carry out [illegible] placed in a very awkward predicament. It is difficult to believe that any fresh native company which may now be formed will be in a position to offer better guarantees against a repetition of the present fiasco, yet another such failure would be attended with serious results, as Austria is already inclined to resent the delay which has taken place in the fulfilment of Bulgaria's International engagements in this question. On the other hand, no foreign group will be disposed to undertake the construction of the Bulgarian railways until considerable modifications have been introduced into the laws regulating the subject or at least a promise obtained to that effect, and M. Karoveloff's Parliamentary position, which is already none of the strongest, would be materially shaken by such a confession of failure as would be involved in the compulsory amendment under such circumstances of the law which he himself formerly carried through the National Assembly.

The Prime Minister is undoubtedly sufficiently patriotic to sacrifice his *amour propre* in such a question, but he has to reckon with a disloyal Opposition, ready to distort all his actions. In a matter which affects many influential private interests, his detractors amongst the Opposition would find willing and eager listeners when they denounced him as wantonly sacrificing the law in order to surrender a great national undertaking to foreigners and, like M. Garashanin in Servia, deliver his country into the hands of grasping European capitalists, and the Russian Party throughout Bulgaria would give vent to sympathetic lamentations over the defencelessness of native interests since the paternal voice of Russia has ceased to be heard in the councils of the Principality.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

Lord Rosebery, writing to Sir H. Drummond Wolff on the 14th of April, expresses his regret that after a careful consideration he is unable to accept Mukhtar Pasha's proposals with regard to the Egyptian army. After observing that the expense will probably be greater than is estimated by Mukhtar, and will imply an extra charge of £200,000 even if England undertakes the charge for the army of occupation, the despatch continues :—

"Her Majesty's Government regret that they are unable to agree with his Excellency's view as to the necessity or expediency of the reoccupation of Dongola by the Egyptian forces under present circumstances. The advice given by them to the Egyptian Government in December 1883, after the defeat of General Hick's army, was that all territory south of Assouan, or at least of Wady Halfa, should be abandoned. Subsequent circumstances have only tended to confirm that view, and Her Majesty's Government cannot be parties directly or indirectly to an enterprise which they believe to be too severe a strain on the material and financial resources of the country, and which will not, in their opinion, secure any commensurate advantages.

"Putting aside the reoccupation of Dongola, there is no sufficient reason to maintain so large an army as proposed. The total yearly cost to England of the occupation and defence of Egypt exceeds a million sterling. Her Majesty's Government desire to reduce this as far as possible, but while it continues they are not prepared without urgent reason to remit the small contribution which they receive from Egypt.

"Her Majesty's Government see objections to removing or greatly reducing the number of British officers in the Egyptian army. So long as Her Majesty's forces remain in Egypt the two armies will have to fight side by side, and it is essential for their proper co-operation that there should be perfect concert and confidence on either side. This object is securable by no other means so effectually as by the presence of British officers with the Egyptian forces. For the present, and until matters are much more ripe for the withdrawal of the British troops than at present, Her Majesty's Government would greatly deprecate any chance. They do not indeed, feel certain that even with a view to future services British officers could advantageously be dispensed with. They have been unable to obtain from the Sultan any assurance as to the extent to which the Khedive's Government might expect to obtain recruits from other parts of the Ottoman dominions or officers from the Turkish service. The information in the possession of Her Majesty's Government does not convince them that a change from British to Turkish officers, even if the latter could be obtained, would be wise or popular, or a change tending to facilitate the withdrawal of the British."

Sir H. D. Wolff is requested to place these views before Mukhtar Pasha in the most conciliatory manner, asking whether the scheme cannot be so modified as to meet the objections.

The Alexandra correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The despatch has caused the liveliest satisfaction among the English officers in the Egyptian army, who recognize first of all the encouragement received from the British Government in their work, about which it is impossible to speak too highly. It is regarded by the colony generally as a dignified method of putting aside a project hardly meriting consideration. Mukhtar Pasha is naturally not enthusiastic in approval nor very clear how he can modify the scheme so as to meet objections striking at the root of every clause. He has referred the matter to the Sultan, and on Saturday had a conference with the Khedive and Sir Henry Wolff."

SIR MONIER WILLIAMS ON THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST.

Sir Monier Williams was present at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society on may 12. He said that at the present time a great deal of importance was attaching to the sacred books of the East now being translated at the University of Oxford. The *Times* had devoted considerable space to the subject, and he thought it redounded very much to the credit of the University that it should have undertaken the publication of these books, so enabling every one to appreciate them as their right value. In the discharge of his duties during the past 40 years he had devoted as much time as any man living to the study of these sacred books, and the one keynote, the one diapason, the one refrain of them all was the doctrine of salvation by works. They all said that salvation must be bought with a price, and that the sole purchasemoney must be one's own works and deservings. Here, then, occurred the chief contrast between them and the Holy Bible, our own Sacred Book of the East. The Bible was from beginning to end a protest against this doctrine. Good works indeed, were enjoined far more strongly than in any other sacred book of the East, but only as the outcome of a grateful heart and a thank-offering of the fruits of faith. (Cheers.) They were never the ransom-money of the true disciples of Christ. The pride of self-righteousness, said our Bible, was a filthy garment, and unfit to cover the nakedness of the soul at that awful moment when death brought us face to face with God. But of the garment of self-righteousness the other sacred books of the East said, "Cling closely to it ; hold it closely to your heart of hearts, multiply your prayers, your pious acts, your penances, your pilgrimages, your ceremonies, your external rites of all kinds, for nothing else but your own meritorious acts, accumulated like capital at a bank, can save you from eternal ruin." One could understand the hold which the so-called sacred books continued to keep on the natives of India, for the pride of self-righteousness was very dear to the human heart. These so-called sacred books of the East were in the present day gaining many admirers, who fell into raptures over the moral precepts they found there. The other day the *Times*, in an article on the Buddhist antiquities in the British Museum, spoke of the teaching of the Buddha as second only to the teaching of Christ. Taking Buddhism as next to Christianity, he would, with all reverence, place the two in the crucible together for a moment. It was often said that the Buddhist discourses abounded in moral precepts almost identical with those of Christ. He would take Buddha's first sermon, which contained the cream of his doctrine :—"Mirth is suffering ; decay is suffering ; illness is suffering ; death is suffering ; the presence of objects we hate is suffering ; separation from objects we love is suffering ; not to obtain what we desire is suffering ; clinging to existence is suffering ; and the eight-fold path, which leads to the cessation of suffering is right belief, right aspiration, right speech, right conduct, right means of livelihood right endeavour, right memory, and right meditation. This is the noble truth about suffering." The first gracious words which proceeded from the mouth of the Founder of Christianity, as given by St. Luke, were as follows :—"The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach good tidings to the poor. He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are oppressed, and to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord." What hope was there for suffering humanity in the first utterances of the Buddha ? Were they not more like a death-knell than a voice proclaiming "good tidings of great joy" to suffering sinners ? The learned Orientalist might ask how could the Buddha speak of the Spirit of the Lord when he denied all spirit, human or Divine, and the existence of any Supreme Being higher than the perfect man ? He felt compelled to speak out plainly on his subject, as he recently spoke at Oxford in contrasting the Vedas of the Brahmins with the Bible, as he was sorry to say that a doctrine which was called Neo-Buddhism was abroad in many places both in Europe and America and even in India where it was hoped that Buddhism was long ago extinct. This new doctrine magnified Buddhism, as if forsooth, it was a very rational sort of creed for an intelligent man to hold in the 19th century. Monstrous as it might seem, the gospel of our Saviour, the gospel of peace, was in some quarters giving way to the gospel of misery. In the gospel of Buddha they were told that the whole world lieth in suffering ; in the gospel of Christ, that the whole world lieth in wickedness. Glory in your sufferings and rejoice in them, said the gospel of Christ. Away with all suffering, stamp it out, for it is the plague of humanity, said the gospel of Buddha. We are God's workmanship, said the gospel of Christ ; we are our own workmanship, said the gospel of Buddha—no one works in us but ourselves. Lastly, the Christian gospel taught us to prize the gift of personal life, whereas the gospel of Buddha stigmatized all things as evil, and as the great blunder, and set forth as the highest of all aims the utter extinction of personal existence. Let them therefore, while not shutting their eyes to what was of good report in the sacred books of the East, seek to teach Hindoos, Buddhists, and Mahomedans that there was only one sacred book which [illegible] and support when they

A COLONIAL RECEPTION AT DRURY LANE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in describing the reception given by Mr. Augustus Harris on the stage of the Drury Lane Theatre in honour of the Exhibition Commissioners, writes :—The stage was a flood of light ; the banquet was laid by the sunlit shores of the bluest and most placid of seas ; the foliage was golden and silvern ; the music sounded, and the laughter of the guests formed a gentle accompaniment, which rose above the clash of knives and forks and the volleys of champagne corks. "Human Nature" had been cleared away. This had replaced it on the great stage of Drury Lane, Mr. Harris was giving a feast to the Colonial Commissioners. The table was laden with cates cold but toothsome. The ladies dallied over trifles and swooped down upon Jules Mumm. The gentlemen toasted each other, and devoured the lobster salads. At last the feast was over. The backwoodsman became playful, and the colonial Mars, before whose prowess a hundred blacks have gone down, picked his teeth, and a child could have played with his weapons. "All the world's a stage," said Sir Charles Tupper, in a speech glowing with patriotism, in which he thanked Mr. Harris for his hospitality. "I have often heard people wish to get behind the scenes. If it is as pleasant as this I am not surprised." Mr. Harris might have persuaded his *corps de ballet* to appear. They would have amused his guests even more. Most of the Commissioners doubtless dance. What stories of the old country they might have carried back, how one tripped it with Miss Farren, another with Miss Vaughan, and so one. Mr Harris's mind is so receptive that we would suggest an Indian reception. What a chance for display ! The scene should be an Eastern palace, glowing with colors with minarets and pagodas in the blue distance, radiant with tropical foliage, drooping palms, millions of lights, the plashing of fountains, and pillars of diamonds. The table should be filled with the rich meats of the East, with fruit of melting sweetness, the richest conserves ; the wine flow with liquid lustre. He would attire his men in Oriental robes, we would mingle with crowds of dusky Easterns with diamonds scintillating in their turbans. It should be a scene of Eastern magnificence—eked out by stagecraft, the like of which has never been seen, and the renown of Drury Lane would go out to the nethermost ends of the world. The Prince of Wales would be there, and there would be nautch dancers, and so on. Hang the expense ! However, the time is long yet. The host made a capital speech, short and sweet. He alluded to the "depression" and consequent "managerial anxieties," politely forgetting that according to the managerial theory, the "depression" and the "anxieties" are brought about by the "colonies." This is turning the cheek to the smiter indeed. And who was there ? It is modish to be seen at one of Mr. Harris's receptions, to say nothing of the more material satisfaction. Peers and Commissioners, actors and editors, poets, journalists, travellers, and warriors were there ; the genial Sir Charles Tupper, the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir A. Blyth and Lady Blyth, the Duke of Tack, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, Prince Malcolm Khan, Hon. J. E. Masou (Fiji), Sir C. Mills (Cape of Good Hope), the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, Sir W. C. Sergeaunt and Lady Sergeaunt (Natal), Colonel Palmer (St. Helena), Mr. A. N. Birch (Corfu), General Sir Peter Lumsden, C.B., and Lady Lumsden, Earl of Wharncliffe, Sir George Wombwell, Sir Francis and Lady Holton, Sir F. Abel, Colonel Hughes-Hallett, M.P., Mr. W. Woodall, M.P., Mr. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., Admiral Sir E. Inglefield, Mr. Boasto (Victoria), and Mr. and Miss Bhownuggree. Mr. Lucy was taking a frugal meal before going to Bouverie-street ; Sir William Clark, the great Victorian Croesus the Australian Mackay, strolled about from one group to another, forgetful of his three hundred thousand a year ; there was Mr. Hollingshead cogitating, perhaps, as to the popularity of a reception at the Gaiety ; Mr. Edmund Yates, tanned by the sea breezes of Brighton, was cracking jokes—at 2 a.m. ! He has none of the editorial austerities, and likes his champagne and his cigar dearly. Champagne is so ethereal that one would almost doubt its essential qualities. Yet, alas ! Beneath the great dome of Drury Lane a figure might have been seen about 2-30 a.m.—the recumbent figure—of a dark-skinned gentleman, never mind his nationality. He lay on one of those velvet couches, recumbent, open mouthed, an l—snoring. His arms were rigid by his side, as though he had been laid out by some one more austere than Mumm. His flowing robes fell in graceful folds, his garments draped decently, the white neckcloth offered a vivid contrast to his dusky face. Upon his Eastern bosom was pinned an *affiche* : "Caution.—Mr. Harris will not be responsible for anything that is not left with the attendant." The Prince—never mind his name—the Prince was overcome—by the heat. And so let it go forth to the world—a monument to Mumm and a tribute to Mr. Harris's hospitality.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." It will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 6s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

SPLIT IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

What seems likely to become a serious split in the Salvation Army has taken place within the last week or two, and a rival organization is on foot. One of the best-known officers in the Army, after the General himself, Mr. William Corbridge, for a long time "Major" and afterwards "Commissioner," has been dismissed from the service ; and another officer, "Colonel" Day, who was for some time in command of the southern division of the Army, has had his commission withdrawn. This has been followed by the resignation of the whole of the southern division, who have publicly announced that they have taken this step because of the unchristian like manner of the dismissals, and have decided to organize a world-wide rescue and unsectarian evangelization movement, which shall for the time being be called the "Rescue and Evangelization Mission." Meetings in conjuction with the new movement have been commenced in Sheffield, where Ex-Commissioner Corbridge has been resident for some time past in the service of the Army, as well as at Reading, where "Colonel" Day's headquarters were fixed, and at Boughton and Birkenhead ; and it is stated that letters have been received from many officers in different parts of the kingdom, intimating an intention to desert General Booth for the new organization. Colonel Day, it seems, had been able to establish in Reading a rescue mission and home for girls. The General had declined to take up the movement at the beginning, but when it became a success he called upon Colonel Day to hand it over to the Army, which he declined to do. He was thereupon ordered upon "foreign service," and on his objecting was practically dismissed.

AN ENTOMBED MINER.

The Australian papers contain an account of a mining accident at Maryborough when a miner was entombed. The following account appears in the *Melbourne Age* :- Intense excitement prevailed at Timor this morning, in consequence of a report being circulated that a fall of earth had taken place at the mine of the Duke Consols, No. 4 tribute, burying two men. The mine has been worked on tribute, for the past three years, by Lauder and party, and this morning John and James Lauder were engaged in a drive off the 500 feet drive, panelling, previous to blocking off to bring the drive back. John, who is 26 years of age, observed a cap piece of timber in the drive coming away, and told his brother James, who is 22 years of age, to get a prop to support the timber. James went into the drive to get a prop and he had not gone many feet when the cap piece gave way, bringing down two sets of timber, about 8 feet, and a large quantity of drift. John, in running out to escape the falling *debris*, was struck in the back by some laths, which knocked him down and his legs up to the thighs were buried. There was no sign of James, and it was feared that he had been caught by the falling earth. Able and willing hands were soon down the mine. The candles with which the two men were working were found to be alight, and it was in consequence conjectured that the fall could not have been large or otherwise the current of air occasioned by it would have extinguished the lights. Operations to extricate John Lauder were proceeded with under great difficulty, as the air became very bad, and candles would not burn, so that for a long time the work had to be carried on in the dark. The bad air also made it necessary for the men to be relieved by others every hour or so. John Lauder was extricated after being pinioned for nearly five hours, during which time he remained conscious and displayed praiseworthy courage. He was at once put to bed, his legs being benumbed, and remedies were applied to restore warmth and proper circulation. This was effected after half an hour's efforts, and Dr. Dunn made an examination of the limbs, which were found to be whole, no bones being broken, but badly bruised about the thighs. After remaining in bed for over an hour he was taken to his home. Fresh relays of men hastened to work, and at a quarter to five o'clock this evening the news came to the surface, "Jim's alive. Send down a gas pipe." Several gas pipes were sent down for the purpose of conveying air to the imprisoned man till the fallen earth could be removed. But the laths that had come away prevented the passage of the gas pipes. Shortly afterwards a miner came to the surface, and informed the expectant crowd that only 4 or 5 feet of earth remained between the relief party, and James Lauder, who had spoken, and said he was not hurt, but wanted air. Up to the time of writing Lauder had not been extricated, and grave fears were entertained that he would not be got out alive, owing to the want of air. The cause of the accident is explained thus :—The cap piece, known as a rolling cap, rolled to within an inch or so of the off edge of the "leg," owing to the ground dragging, and too much weight being on the small part of the cap of the leg, it split off, causing the laths of the cap to come down, followed by the drift. The two men were aware of this, and were taking steps to put in some props when the fall occurred. The drive was well timbered, and the ground generally good. The cause of the bad air was through the N.-W. wind blowing. It is remarkable that when the wind comes from the N. and N.-W., bad air experienced in the mines, and the more air there is on the surface the worse [illegible] A and a flow of water down the shaft proved of great service. A large crowd has been congregated in vicinity of the claim all day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Cleveland, 1,401 tons, Capt. W. Dobinson sails to-day for Port Said with a general cargo.

The s.s. Umberto Arbib, 1,119 tons, Capt S. P Hoskins, sailed yesterday for Venice and Trieste with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Capt. F. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (May 12), with a general cargo and 471 deck passengers.

The s.s. Ehrenfels, 1,459 tons, Capt. A. Fischer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (5th May), with a cargo of 2,275 tons Coal. She is consigned to Glade & Co.

The s.s. Saint Bernard, 1,447 tons, Capt. O. R. Young, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev and Mrs. G. Burgess, and 6 deck.

The ship Royal George, 1,450 tons, Capt. J. S Gardner, sails to-day for Havre, with a general cargo

The s.s. Altonower, 1,611 tons, Capt. P. K. Barnet sailed yesterday for Pondicherry in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chanda, 1,304 tons, Capt. D. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Coasts

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
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(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belong ing to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

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PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

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DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

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are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed:—

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This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

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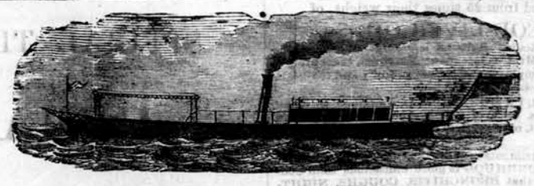

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